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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 41

Section 1

August 18, 1932.

TRADE BALANCE

The largest favorable monthly trade balance so far this year was revealed yesterday when the Commerce Department made available figures showing that exports exceeded imports by \$28,000,000 during July, compared with a favorable balance in June of only \$3,000,000. Imports declined \$32,000,000 under June, due partly, perhaps, to the new tariffs against copper, petroleum, lumber and coal. Coffee, rubber, petroleum, copper and lumber importations had considerably increased during June in anticipation of the new duties, and the last four showed quite a decrease in importations during July. Exports decreased \$7,000,000, or from \$114,259,000 in June to \$107,000,000 in July. The decrease in both exports and imports in July was larger than that usually occurring at this season of the year. Exports of raw cotton were larger in July than June, but wheat shipments fell off. The figures for other commodities are not available in the preliminary statistics announced yesterday. (Press, Aug. 18.)

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "For the first time since the Imperial Economic Conference began its sessions at Ottawa it was revealed yesterday that the conference probably would make no definite recommendation as to an increase in the empire content of material and labor in commodities produced in empire states necessary to make such commodities eligible for imperial preference. Thus, although there will be a prolonged uncertainty for the more than 1,000 United States branch plants in Canada, representing an investment of \$1,500,000,000, they will not be immediately subjected to the necessity of using more empire goods and labor. The prospect is that there will be a general recommendation for a gradual increase in empire content, with the object of making the content quota as uniform as possible in all dominions and in the United Kingdom but the increase will be so gradual as to permit branch plants to adjust themselves to the new requirements...."

BRITISH ROAD MAINTENANCE

A London dispatch today says: "World-wide interest is being aroused by the efforts of the British Government committee to end the 'cut-throat' competition existing between rail and road transportation. The committee is under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Salter and includes four railway chiefs, Sir Herbert Walker, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Ralph Wedgewood and Sir James Milne, and four equally well-known road transport men, C. Lem Gosselin, P. R. Turner, W.H. Gaunt and E. Graham Guest. The committee has reached the unanimous conclusion that the whole cost of constructing and maintaining roads, estimated at 60,000,000 pounds (about \$222,000,000) yearly, for five years, ought to be borne by the users of motor vehicles, it being accepted that the permanent way of the road-hauler had been constructed and maintained out of public funds, whereas railways had been built out of private capital....The committee sets out to allocate the sum of 60,000,000 pounds among the various classes of vehicles concerned and decides that 23,500,000 pounds shall be borne by commercial goods vehicles and 36,500,000 pounds by all other classes--private cars, motorcycles, coaches, omnibuses and taxis...."

Section 2

Brazilian Coffee An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for August 17 says: "Savory ingredients for an opera comique, served up in Gilbert and Sullivan manner, are contained in the political stew now brewing in Brazil. Coffee has always been and still is kind in this country, which now supplies the world with 60% of its requirements, that item representing roughly 75% of the total value of Brazilian exports. At present two parties are endeavoring to use the commodity as the pole on which to vault into or retain power. The leading coffee port of Santos has been closed since July 11. Insurgents hope by closing the port to cause the government financial embarrassment, as a substantial revenue is ordinarily received from the 15-shilling per bag coffee export tax. On the other hand, the governmental forces are blockading the port to prevent the rebels from receiving smuggled supplies. But the cost of this international divertissement to both the Brazilian producer and the consumers of his coffee is discouragingly heavy. For the Brazilian pyrotechnics now threaten to cut off America's customary morning 'cup o' java,' or at least cause a substantial price inflation for a temporary period for such substitutes as can be procured. This situation presents a grand opportunity for the Federal Farm Board effectively to pull down the curtain on the nonsense before it actually passes from the ridiculous stage to one of more serious proportions. The club the Farm Board holds and must wield is the 1,050,000 bags of Santos coffee it acquired in barter for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat. This coffee is now in the United States. With the exception of some 680,000 bags--or only about 20 days' supply--it includes the entire stocks here. A hitch develops because the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the board's subsidiary, has promised the Brazilian government to dispose of not more than 62,500 bags a month beginning September 1....Despite the fact that Brazil is still engaged in burning some 12,000,000 bags of surplus coffee, the world's supply continues to hover around the 30,000,000-bag mark, or approximately the same as a year ago. Coffee merchants must have choice Santos grades to blend with outside 'mild' varieties. The blockade has artificially raised Santos prices, but this has not benefited the Brazilian fazendeiro who has not been able to clear a single bag. Continuance of the blockade will simply pile up more stocks in Brazil and contribute further to the ultimate price deflation when the port is again opened to trade...Brazil must ship coffee to pay for its imports. The United States used some 1,741,521,000 pounds of coffee in 1931, an average of 14.2 pounds per person. It will probably use slightly more this year...."

British-Canadian Reciprocity An Ottawa dispatch August 17 says: "An era of wider trade reciprocity between Canada and Great Britain at the expense of the United States was foreseen by British and Canadian officials at the Imperial Economic Conference if they can iron out the difficulties between the two countries. As far as can be ascertained now, the wider trade reciprocity for which Great

Britain and Canada profess to be aiming at this conference is to have a modest beginning. The total amount of trade involved in any prospective agreement, it is estimated, will not exceed \$150,000,000 and may be as low as \$100,000,000.

"Canada's offer to Great Britain is reported as follows:

- 1--Extension of existing preferences affecting some 200 items.
- 2--Curtailement of special dumping duties to facilitate importation of British goods and substantial modification of valuation methods for customs-duty purposes.
- 3--Increased preferences on iron and steel, designed to switch \$30,000,000 of Canadian orders annually from the United States to the United Kingdom....
- 4--More favorable tariff rates on automobiles, brass, chemicals, anthracite coal, electrical apparatus, engines and boilers, glass and glassware, hardware and cutlery, machinery and tools.
- 5--Revision of textile schedules to divert Canadian purchases from the United States to the United Kingdom. These include non-competitive lines of textiles, such as mercerized yarns, unfinished cotton cloth and cotton mixtures such as velveteens.
- 6--Annual market in Canada for a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of British anthracite.
- 7--Extension of the present free list....

"In exchange for this offer, Canada is reported to have asked from Great Britain: 1. Definite, guaranteed measures to curb Soviet competition against Canadian products. 2. Preference on wheat of five cents a bushel, assuring stable market for 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat annually in the United Kingdom. 3. Preference on lumber (25 per cent ad valorem) with definite guarantees against 'wild' Soviet price-cutting. 4. Removing of existing regulations pertaining to the importation of Canadian cattle, providing for a potential market of 50,000 Canadian animals annually. 5. Preferences on barley, butter (4 cents a pound), cheese (2 cents a pound), meats, particularly bacon and ham (3 to 6 cents a pound); fish, fruits, vegetables, leather, aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, zinc and certain chemical products, including cellophane. 6. Continuation after Nov. 15 of existing preferences on empire manufactured products to facilitate Canadian exports to Great Britain of newsprint and wood products, machinery, hardware and cutlery, farm implements, rubber goods and other commodities...."

Business

The Business Week for August 17 says: "The accelerated

Conditions upswing in security and commodity markets during the past month is a reflection of fundamental factors definitely favorable for business recovery which have come to the surface since the beginning of July....Foremost among them in the foreign field have been the Lausanne reparations settlement, and the successful British war loan conversion....In the domestic sphere the most important influence has been the progressive extension, since congressional adjournment, of the administration's comprehensive and systematic program for stimulation of private enterprise and employment by credit expansion....Starting with the basic necessity of strengthening the banking structure and protecting it against foreign and domestic attacks on the stability of the currency

through the Reconstruction Corporation and Federal Reserve policies, the campaign for restoration of business confidence is being carried forward step by step through support of the bond market and of commodity prices, and by active, organized efforts to stimulate employment in construction, railroad equipment, and other capital goods industries....Partly by direct or indirect use of the public credit to prime the pump of private enterprise, and by enlisting the organized cooperation of private industrial and banking interests, it is expected that this program will prepare the way for a broad and rapid business improvement before November....The relative stability of business indicators, the strengthening of basic commodity prices and the vigorous revival of domestic and foreign investment interest in American security markets in recent weeks all suggest that the bottom of the depression may have been passed."

Rent and
Prices

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for August 6 says: "Before they get ready to start on fall plowing, renters usually like to have an understanding about the terms of next year's lease. This year, it is harder than ever to decide on a figure for cash rent that will be fair to both parties. If the cash rent is figured on the basis of present prices, the landlord will lose if the market goes up next year. If rent is figured on a level higher than the present one, the tenant will lose if prices fail to go up. We have frequently urged that a sliding scale of rents, based on farm product prices, be used. Millard Peck, of Iowa State College, has worked out such a scale. On this basis, if \$7.50 an acre was a fair cash rent in 1927, when the price index of Iowa farm products was at 140 per cent. of the pre-war average, then \$2.65 would be a fair rent now that the price index is down to 50. Under the Peck plan, the tenant and landlord would agree on what would be a fair cash rent if prices stay where they are now. Then they provide that as the index (as determined by Iowa State College) goes up or down, the rent will change in proportion. Rent is paid semi-annually, with the amount based on the average of the monthly price indices for the preceding six months. While this may sound a little complicated, such an agreement can really be worked out very easily. It is much more fair to both landlord and tenant than the ordinary lease providing for a flat sum."

Vitamin C

Leslie J. Harris, D.Sc., Ph.D., Isobel Mills, B.Sc., and J.R.M. Innes, Ph.D., discuss at length "The Chemical Identification of Vitamin C" in The Lancet for July 30. A summary of their findings says: "The antiscorbutic action of a preparation of hexuronic acid from supra-renals has been confirmed by means of a striking curative test and by the tooth-structure method. 1 mg. of the hexuronic acid (an old specimen) was found to have an activity somewhat greater than 1 c.cm. of orange juice. Preliminary experiments have established the high antiscorbutic activity of raw suprarenal cortex, roughly proportional to its high hexuronic acid content."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Southern Planter for August says:

"...There is not a real farmer in the United States who has not benefited from the work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations and extension divisions that are supervised by and largely financed through the Federal Department. Treatments for most of the insect and disease pests have been developed through the work of these agencies. Introduction of new plants, the development and testing of new varieties, better nutrition for human beings and farm animals, soil conservation and improvement practices, proper fertilization of soils, breeding of better animals, etc., all are work of the United States Department of Agriculture and its related institutions. There is not a living person who has not profited, consciously or unconsciously, from Federal appropriations made for the aid of agriculture...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

August 17.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 57 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 57 3/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46¢; Chicago 53¢; St. Louis 51 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 43 3/4 to 48 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 1/2 to 48 1/2¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 45 1/2 to 48 1/2¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 7/8 to 33 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; Chicago 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 1/2¢ to 33¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 to 17¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 20¢ (Nom.); Chicago 16 1/2 to 17 1/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Chicago 31 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1 to \$1.01.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.45;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.75.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Minnesota sacked Early Ohios 65¢-70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; Wisconsin Early Ohios 70¢ in that market. North Carolina Elberta peaches \$1-\$2 per bushel basket and six-basket crate in the Middle West; few \$1 f.o.b. Candor. North Carolina Belles \$1-\$1.25 in city markets. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Mississippi Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel crate in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow onions 60¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; New York Yellows 50¢-65¢ in New York City. Midwestern stock 35¢-50¢ in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 19¢; 90 score, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 22 to 25¢; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points to 7.07¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 5.89¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 7.41¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 7.38¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XLVI, No. 42

Section 1

August 19, 1932.

COMMODITIES FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today says: "A plan for bringing the large excess funds of the New York banks to the aid of commodity borrowers in other sections of the country where, as an aftermath of the banking troubles earlier in the year, credit is scarce or impossible to obtain, was announced at New York last night by Mortimer N. Buckner, president of the Clearing House Association. The plan, which was first suggested several weeks ago by Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, involves the formation of a Commodities Finance Corporation with funds of \$50,000,000 subscribed by local banking institutions. Operating through subsidiary corporations, the new company will finance the purchase, carrying and orderly marketing, 'for domestic consumption or export, of agricultural and other commodities.'..."

IOWA FARM "STRIKE"

A Sioux City dispatch today reports: "Truck delivery of milk, livestock and all other farm produce from northwest Iowa and South Dakota to Sioux City was practically nothing yesterday, but some supplies continued to trickle into the city from northeast Nebraska. Striking farmers in Northwest Iowa and southeast South Dakota counties continued to picket all highways, but truckers and farmers not in sympathy with the strike have grown discouraged at their attempts to market their produce and livestock and are awaiting developments, hoping that some sort of a settlement will be brought about of the milk strike, which precipitated the general strike. Farmers of Dakota County and neighboring counties in Nebraska have given notice that they will join the strike and that they will permit no produce or livestock-laden trucks to enter Sioux City from that State...."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An A.P. dispatch from Ottawa today says: "The Imperial Economic Conference, through its committee on methods of economic cooperation within the empire, announced yesterday to the rest of the world the intention of the commonwealth nations to propagate mutual trade preferences. The lead was taken by the British delegation in agreeing to finance the empire marketing board until September, 1933. It had been suggested that the United Kingdom alone could not carry the expenses of the board and some dominions had stated they were unable at present to contribute to its upkeep. ...Aside from the prophetic recommendations on industrial and agricultural standardization, about the only direct move the committee's report made was to suggest that empire nations showing foreign motion-picture films assess a special duty on their renting value, the proceeds to be used for natural revenue and the encouragement of commonwealth picture production, and to suggest that the United Kingdom require that wholesale trade in such commodities as eggs be on the basis of commonwealth standards. That suggested to American observers the preponderant export of American films might be additionally penalized and the export of foodstuffs might have to conform to standards requiring the material alteration of present practices...."

Section 2

Food Prices Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average increase of about 1 per cent on July 15, 1932, when compared with June 15, 1932, and an average decrease of about 15 per cent since July 15, 1931. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 119.0 for July 15, 1931; 100.1 for June 15, 1932; and 101.0 for July 15, 1932. During the month from June 15, 1932, to July 15, 1932, 14 articles on which monthly prices were secured increased as follows: Pork chops, 29 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 10 per cent; round steak and lard, 9 per cent; sirloin steak, 8 per cent; chuck roast, 7 per cent; rib roast, 6 per cent; plate beef, 5 per cent; sliced ham, 3 per cent; sliced bacon, leg of lamb, and sugar, 2 per cent; raisins, 1 per cent; and bananas, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Twenty-one articles decreased: Cabbage, 39 per cent; onions, 11 per cent; canned red salmon and potatoes, 5 per cent; evaporated milk, 4 per cent; oleomargarine, cornmeal, and pork and beans, 3 per cent; hens, vegetable lard substitute, and oranges, 2 per cent; fresh milk, butter, cheese, bread, cornflakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, canned corn, canned peas, and tea, 1 per cent. The following 7 articles showed no change in the month: Flour, rolled oats, rice, navy beans, canned tomatoes, coffee, and prunes. During the month from June 15, 1932, to July 15, 1932, 43 of the 51 cities from which prices were received showed increases in the average cost of food. For the year period July 15, 1931, to July 15, 1932, all of the 51 cities showed decreases.

Hanson's World Record Hens Russell Lord, writing under the title "Impossible but True" in The Country Home for August, says: "Go to Jess Hanson of Corvallis, Oregon, if you want to know about world's record hens and now he planned them, lying awake nights, his patient mind endlessly troubled with the infinite blood lines of eggs... The pattern of hen Lora Hanson's husband seeks is partly realized in a flock average of 245 eggs and a peak record of 344 eggs a year. He sees no reason why 370-egg hens, one egg a day and five over, may not be developed and perpetuated in the next twenty-five or thirty years. Beyond that he sees no natural bar to the development of hens that will lay double-yolked eggs twice daily, or better. From most men such talk would be mere Sunday paper whoopla. From Jess Hanson, whose birds hold most of the official world's records and whose whole flock, numbering never less than 800 pullets, has been bred up from a 212- to a 245-egg average since 1922, such talk is worthy of report. Especially in that he has already produced, in living flesh and feathers, a part-time two-a-day bird. It is a matter of record that in a last year's egg-laying contest a Hanson pullet laid, at the height of her production, an egg a day for six days and on the seventh day two. The Hanson strain of White Leghorns strut, crow, cackle and rear young now in nearly all the nations of the earth. That thought appeals to Jess Hanson's imagination.

His voice, usually level and downright, takes on a note of warmth, and his eyes are boyish, when he names far places to which he has lately shipped eggs, chicks and cockerels: Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Cuba, Australia, Italy, Cairo, Tokyo, Leningrad. Hanson's chickens have given him a quarter-million-dollar home and business. ..."

International An editorial in The Christian Science Monitor for
Distribu- August 3 says: "There are many causes for the economic 'crisis,'
tion but it is becoming obvious that some of them, on which the most
stress has been laid, are relatively negligible. They are merely
contributory, and not decisive, causes. It would be well that
they were dealt with frankly and faithfully; but they should not
be allowed to distract our attention from the central and essen-
tial fact, namely, that there has been nothing short of a revolu-
tion in the methods of production, while methods of distribution
on the international plane have remained conservative. Mass pro-
duction, to be effective, must be based on vast international
markets. Machinery has been improved far beyond what would have
been deemed possible a few years ago. This mechanical develop-
ment has been accompanied by a corresponding reorganization of
methods. Efficient plant and a new conception of industry have
brought production to a remarkable pitch. The output is such
that it is necessary to extend the scale of distribution....Com-
petition inside various countries has been partially abandoned.
Those who are engaged in the great industries have been obliged
to work together. Indeed, the movement has gone outside national
boundaries, and for a considerable number of products interna-
tional cartels have been formed. There is much to be said against
particular forms of international cartels which control produc-
tion and distribution; but that there must be international co-
operation, instead of international competition, is axiomatic.
In the new economic conditions of mass production, it is inevita-
ble that there shall be understandings as to international dis-
tribution. Here is the central and essential fact of the problem."

Ottawa An editorial in The New York Herald-Tribune for August
Confer- 17 says: "As the Imperial Economic Conference approaches its
ence end there still seems to be some doubt as to the precise extent
of its achievements. Mr. Baldwin, however, is again heard in-
voking...those higher and less material values which were stressed
when the conference opened. Once more Mr. Baldwin assures the
world that the purpose of the gathering has not been to divert
outside trade to interimperial channels, but, rather, to in-
crease all trade everywhere. Trade and tariffs, moreover, are
not the ultimate foundation of the empire; it can 'only be main-
tained permanently by a clear conviction of its ultimate goal,
and its ultimate goal is the spiritual unity of the whole Brit-
ish empire.' Now this, so far as the success of the conference
goes, is just a little ominous. No one familiar with the pe-
culiar processes of the British mind will fail to recognize
that fine veil of lofty mysticism which so often drifts in....

to obscure the harsher realities of a discussion and conceal the failure in which it threatens to end. Can it be that Ottawa will not, after all, amount to much--except in its spiritual achievements? From the somewhat fragmentary reports it seems that this may be so. The monetary question, from which a good deal was anticipated, appears simply to have been postponed. The tariff bargaining has yielded some adjustments, and the United Kingdom has apparently agreed to provide some preferences on food and raw material--the dreaded 'food tax'--in return for markets in the Dominions; but if there is anything very sensational in these mutual concessions it has not been made public. The probable effect of the conference decisions upon immediate American trade interests naturally can not be determined except after expert analysis of the outcome; even if it should prove, however, to be a negative outcome, and perhaps principally for this reason, Americans would find two causes for regretting it. Whatever its immediate relationship to American commerce, the conference does represent a serious effort to grapple with problems of basic economic and political organization which are common throughout the world. The task of protecting one's own national industry and at the same time of promoting world trade, of restoring the old free flow of capital and enterprise in a world embarrassed by often excessive political nationalisms and riven by special rivalries, is a serious one. Ottawa really has attacked only in a relatively narrow and simple field, the questions which are to be considered, in theory, at least, by the proposed world economic conference. If Ottawa makes little progress there is less hope for any practicable achievement in the larger area...."

Raisin
Pool

An editorial in California Cultivator for August 13 says: "While the California Raisin Pool sign-up campaign is reported to be progressing a little more satisfactorily, the latest acreage figures seem to indicate that unless the grape growers respond more freely to the appeals of the campaign committee, the 85 per cent sign-up will not be secured and a repetition of past chaotic conditions will prevail in the marketing of this season's raisin crop....So far as we have been able to ascertain, the pool plan is perfectly sound and, if put in operation, will save the raisin grape growers millions of dollars above what they can reasonably expect for this season's crop if the old price-cutting tactics of former years are indulged in, as they always are when the growers fail to organize for their own protection... Coming at a time when there is a minimum carryover, the present plan offers those in the raisin industry a chance to control the marketing of the 1932 crop and get the best prices conditions and demand warrant. While, due to the generally low buying power of consumers, we can hardly expect any fancy prices for raisins this year, such conditions make control all the more necessary in order that as much as possible of the price paid by the consumer get into the pockets of the producers and as little as possible of this money be wasted in needless fighting among competitive dealers. The growers have it within their power to eliminate this

....

destructive and expensive competition. If they fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered them in this control plan, they will have none to blame but themselves if the 1932 raisin market goes to pieces."

Trade Shifts An editorial in The Country Gentleman for September says: "A recent Government trade report states that Poland is now second to Denmark in the quantity of foreign bacon offered in British markets. Total bacon exports from Poland reached 121,712,000 pounds last year in comparison with 54,159,000 pounds the year before. Exports of ham also more than doubled. Another trade report shows Canadian exports of bacon, hams, shoulders and sides to have greatly increased over the same period of last year. Though we still lead in supplying the British market with hams our lead sharply declined last year. Meanwhile virtually every one of the other leading countries exporting hams to that market showed a gain. These reports of increased business on the part of other countries are especially interesting in view of the tremendous drop in our exports of meat products over the past several years. One of the particularly useful things this Government could do would be to determine the reasons why these shifts have occurred, to the detriment of American farmers. We can not afford to lose such important markets for our surplus products. The interests and buying power of too many people are directly concerned."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 18.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 56 3/4 to 58 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 56 3/4 to 58 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 to 46 1/4¢; Chicago 52 3/4¢; St. Louis 51 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 53 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 45 1/2¢; Chicago 52 1/2¢; St. Louis 52 1/2 to 53¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 47 1/4 to 51 1/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 48 1/4 to 51 1/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 3/4 to 34 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; Chicago 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 30 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 to 32¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 1/8 to 17 1/8¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 20¢; Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 34¢; Chicago 31 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.50.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes closed at 70¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities with f.o.b. sales few 75¢ f.o.b. at Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85¢-95¢ in New York City. Minnesota sacked Early Ohios 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago; few 41¢-52¢ f.o.b. Minneapolis. Massachusetts yellow onions brought 57½¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 35¢-50¢ in Chicago. Virginia Jersey Type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.40 per barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls, new stock, 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago. North and South Carolina Elberta peaches \$1-\$1.25 per six-basket crate in Chicago. California Elbertas 60¢-75¢ per box in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19½¢; 91 score, 19¢; 90 score, 18½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 22 to 25¢; Standards, 18½ to 31¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17¾¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 14 points to 7.21¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.99¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 7.54¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 7.52¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 43

Section 1

August 20, 1932.

FARM CREDIT BOARDS

Immediate formation of eight regional credit corporations to inaugurate a program of feeder livestock loans was announced yesterday by the Reconstruction Corporation, according to the press today. The report says: "The pressing need for this form of farm relief out of the way, the finance agency said it later would set up two other farm aid corporations-- one in Land Bank District No. 3, composed of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with headquarters at Columbia, S. C., and the other in District No. 5, comprising Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with main offices at New Orleans. All of the banks to be formed immediately are located in the West and Middle West. The livestock feeding season is about to start and the corporation has been advised there is urgent need for financial assistance for farmers who handle feeder cattle."

IOWA'S MILK WAR

A Sioux City dispatch today says: "A compromise between producers and distributors at Sioux City yesterday resulted in termination of the milk war. The agreement, reached after four conferences this week, provided that dairy farmers would receive \$1.80 per hundred pounds for milk containing 3.05 per cent butterfat. The new schedule, representing an increase of 55 cents over the rate in effect before the milk strike was declared August 10, becomes operative Sunday. Under the new scale the price of retail milk will be raised to 9 cents a quart and the wholesale price of milk will be 7 cents a quart. The producers will receive approximately 3.6 cents.

"Extreme quiet, both along blockaded highways and in livestock and produce markets where truck receipts have dwindled, yesterday marked the farmers' strike against sales. While farmers picketed seven main highways into Sioux City, the movement to get higher prices by withholding supplies was reported spreading in nearby parts of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota....."

THOMAS DECLINES FARM BOARD POST

President Hoover yesterday received and announced the declination of Ernest B. Thomas, of Rushville, Ind., to accept his recent appointment as a member of the Federal Farm Board, says the press today.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE ENDS

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "The Imperial Economic Conference ended its real work last night with the settlement of the arguments that could be settled.....All of the nine empire countries represented at Ottawa except the Irish Free State have got something of what they came for in the way of trade preferences. Perhaps each one has got more than it really expected but none has got anywhere near as much as it demanded. Each has grudgingly yielded more than it considered fair. However, considered merely as an economic affair, the results of which are to be measured in terms of prospective trade increases, the conference may be called a moderate success, although not a serious halt to the trade of foreign countries in the empire markets....."

Section 2

Apples at An Ottawa dispatch today says: "The fact that Australia the Con- has a large apple crop this year has intensified her demand at ference the Imperial Economic Conference here for increased British preference on Dominion fresh fruits to the possible disadvantage of United States exporters. Apples constitute about the only fresh fruit shipped to Great Britain by American growers and they now pay a 10 per cent ad valorem duty. Empire apples have free entry, but the question has been raised whether the tariff offsets the ocean freight from Australia."

Dairying The Pacific Dairy Review for August says: "With 50,000 in Los dairy cows within its metropolitan area, Los Angeles, the largest Angeles agricultural city in the world, obtains much of its milk supply from its own back lots, according to C. V. Castle, assistant county farm adviser for the College of Agriculture, University of California. In this area, reports Castle, production per cow is higher than in any other section of the United States. 'With the growth of the metropolitan area,' says Castle, 'dairying in Los Angeles has worried about its future position. Now, however, the County Planning Commission is zoning the county for dairying, which will insure its continuance.'"

Ecuadorian The field organization of the Department of Agriculture of Ecuador is described in a recently received issue of the magazine Nariz del Diablo. The functions of this branch of the department may be classified, so the article says, under three general headings--protection, experimentation, and publicity and promotion. In the first group come the establishment of quarantine services, supervision over the importation of animals, plants, and seeds, the waging of sanitary campaigns, and the guardianship (as the name indicates) over agriculture in the fullest sense of the word. The second division, experimentation, includes activities of the greatest importance carried on especially to secure data, which may be used commercially, on all the field or laboratory agricultural operations. This is considered indispensable for establishing a sound national agrarian policy. Under the third and last heading come what might be called the finishing touches, since their aim is to disseminate the best methods, the most economical and profitable procedure, and, in fine, any helpful information gathered by trained experience in other branches of the department. All these activities are done under the supervision of the General Bureau of Agriculture at Quito and the littoral and Azuay offices at Guayaquil and Cuenca, respectively, together with their allied institutions.

Michigan An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 6 says:
Barley "Michigan is noted for its variety of farm crops. Probably no other State has such a diversity. Now winter barley is being grown here. One Osceola farmer will thresh around five hundred bushel this season. It was introduced from Holland and should the plant prove the equal of our other varieties, may fill a place in our crop economy, perhaps largely by better distributing field work on our farms."

Rayon Market American Wool and Cotton Reporter for August 4 says: "Toward the end of the month rayon yarn producers reported an expanding market, with the business on viscose weaving yarns described as showing continued improvement. Yarns used in the heavy sheer goods are said to be among the most active. Other reports point to an expansion in volume on higher luster yarns, which are being used by the manufacturers of transparent velvets. The new chalky types of viscose yarns are taking the attention of the knit goods industry, it is further emphasized, with some information that premiums are being paid for these yarns. The strike at High Point has detracted somewhat from the activity in the hosiery industry. Producers without a doubt are in a much better frame of mind than has been the case, and there is general expectation that the situation is going to be worked out in a favorable manner. This holds particularly at present as regards the weaving industries, and the immediate outlook is regarded favorably by the trade...."

Rice Consumption Italian correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for August 6 says: "Many Italian physicians in Italy are supporting a scientific movement for the revaluation of rice as to its alimentary and therapeutic properties. Thus, Professor Devoto of the Clinica del lavoro in Milan, Professor Micheli of the University of Turin and Professor Ferranini of the University of Naples have published articles setting forth the fields of alimentary hygiene in which an extensive use of rice, of which they give the physiologic and therapeutic characteristics, is indicated. In the Ospedale Maggiore at Vercelli, a series of scientific lectures on the subject was held. At this conference, Professor Rigobelli spoke on the relations between vitamins and ferments in general and in deficiency diseases, and with especial reference to the vitamins and the ferments of rice. Professor Issoglio discussed the biologic aspects of phosphorus, with especial reference to alimentation. Professor Camelli dealt with the possibility of replacing ordinary flours with corresponding preparations of rice in the alimentation of infants receiving an artificial diet."

Toll Roads An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for August 6 says: "Some years ago we predicted that the day would come when toll superhighways for high speed traffic would be built and operated between the large cities of the country. Railroads and other highways would be bridged to make the traffic safe and the road would be operated by a public utility corporation much as our railroads are today. Indeed we believe there are some railroads today in the United States, with lines parallel as the Nickel Plate and New York Central between Cleveland and Buffalo, where one road could profitably take up its trackage and use the grade already established for a toll road. In many respects our main roads today are toll roads through the gasoline tax but not in actuality as long as the property tax pays for a half or better of our roads. The type of a road we propose would be completely a toll road and would be under the control of our

public utilities commission just as are the railroads today. The taxes this corporation would pay would reimburse the State and its taxpayers for the privilege extended it and also assist in construction of the roads which would be feeders for it. Some extra hard thinking has to be given our highway problem in the next few years. The taxpayer can not continue to pour millions, yes, billions, of dollars into trunk highways. Private initiative has to take over part of this job leaving the motorist to pay for the roads which up to today have been neglected."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending August 13 stands at 65.2, as compared with 64.8 for the week ending August 6. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average price in 1926 as 100.0, shows that an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of August 13, when compared with the week ending on August 6.

Women's Short Course Attendance An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 6 says: "Not the least of the encouraging features of the Seventh Annual Farm Women's Short Course held last week at Michigan State College was the large attendance,--nearly double that of last year. Over one hundred and thirty farm women found it possible to get away at this busy time of year, and from all this group that represented practically every section of the State, even the upper peninsula, we heard not one grumbling about the stress and strain of the economic depression. Likewise, this was encouraging. We register this fact as another indication that extension work in farm homes and in agriculture is supplying a need and rendering a service as never before. Even though the family pocketbook may not be filled up to the high water mark, these farm women have found many and varied ways to solve their economic problems that they may still maintain their standard of living and continue to enjoy the usual comfort, contentment, and recreation of their farm and community life."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 44

Section 1

August 22, 1932.

FARM BOARD

COFFEE RELEASE roasters, who, as a result of a revolt closing the ports of Sao
ASKED Paulo, are facing a shortage of the product and a price rise, the Federal Farm Board has asked permission of the Brazilian Government to expedite sales of coffee obtained in a barter with Brazil for wheat last year...."

IOWA FARM

"STRIKE"

An A.P. dispatch today from Dunlap, Iowa, says: "A blockade against the important Omaha market was decreed last night by Iowa farmers joining in the strike movement which has maintained barricades against truck shipping of farm produce into Sioux City for a week. Pickets on Iowa highways leading into the Nebraska metropolis were reported ready to take up stations at once following a mass meeting here attended by 1,000 farmers and their families from five counties. The meeting called by Clinton R. Savery of Logan, an organizer for the Farmer's Holiday Association, which sponsored the strike now entering its second week at Sioux City, was promised no violence would be used to keep trucks out of Council Bluffs, across the Missouri River from Omaha. He also said dairy herd-owners would be asked to send free milk to Omaha and Council Bluffs so that children would not suffer...."

A Sioux City dispatch says: "As the farm strike entered its second week, blocking highways leading into Sioux City, Mayor W. O. Hays in a statement today urged a conference of Governors to consider the situation...."

THE OTTAWA

CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "Official statements were issued yesterday upon the joint authority of the nine British countries participating in the imperial economic conference to indicate the scope and character of ten of the twelve bilateral trade agreements which were signed Saturday at the final session. The two explanatory memoranda that are missing are those covering the arrangements which South Africa has made with New Zealand and the Irish Free State. They may be forthcoming later. The ten compacts that are covered by the official interpretations are those that the United Kingdom has made with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and India and the three that Canada has framed with the Irish Free State, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Analysis of the series of agreements shows that the following outstanding concessions were made: Great Britain surrenders--except to the Irish Free State--her right to impose duties on the imports from British countries that she now places on foreign goods. In other words, Great Britain will continue to be a free market for all the natural products of all the dominions. More than that, Britain will put a tariff on corresponding commodities from foreign countries. The effect of this will be, for example, to give to wheat from Canada and Australia an advantage of 6 cents a bushel over foreign wheat in the United Kingdom market.... Dairy products, eggs, poultry and pork products of Canada, Australia and New Zealand are to have new advantages under duties to be imposed hereafter on such foodstuffs, now largely supplied by Denmark and other European countries. The chief benefit to New Zealand and Australia is the British agreement to restrict or tax the imports from foreign countries of mutton, lamb and beef...."

Section 2

Building Permits The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has received reports of building permits issued from 351 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of June, 1932, and July, 1932. The estimated cost of building for which permits were issued in these cities during July was \$35,247,658. This was 30.5 per cent less than the estimated cost of building operations in these cities during the month of June. The number of all building operations decreased 14.0 per cent comparing these two periods. Comparing July, 1932, with June, 1932, there was a decrease of 14.4 per cent in the number and a decrease of 29.0 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 20.3 per cent in number and 34.6 per cent in indicated expenditures. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 11.7 per cent in number and 19.7 per cent in estimated cost. During July, 1932, family dwelling units were provided for 1,944 families. This is a decrease of 22.3 per cent as compared with June. Various agencies of the United States Government awarded contracts during July for buildings to cost \$9,833,134. This is less than the value of contracts awarded for Federal buildings during June, but slightly greater than during July, 1931. Comparing permits issued in 341 identical cities in July, 1932, and July, 1931, there was a decrease of 67.6 per cent in the number and a decrease of 80.5 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 45.9 per cent in number and 64.8 per cent in cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 21.5 per cent in number and 58.0 per cent in estimated cost. Total building operations decreased 34.7 per cent in number and 68.4 per cent in estimated cost.

Farm Population An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 6 says: "A lot of the boys are coming back to the farms. In 1931 648,000 more moved out to the farm than left the farm for the cities. In Michigan here, this movement has perhaps been greater because of our industrial development than in most other States. It is this shifting of our population that makes difficult the adoption of a program of legislative representation as between city and country that is at all times fair to the citizens of both the rural and urban countries."

Farm Prices An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for August 6 says: "There is justification for a steady improvement in farm prices at this time but it is hard to get away from the psychology of low prices. Agriculture has been thoroughly advertised as a bankrupt industry and the public has been educated to think of farm products in terms of low prices. Even the farmer has come to believe that he must sell on a give-away market. Even though the world is but a few months away from starvation at all times, the constant discussion about the temporary surplus of food has tended to beat down prices. In some way this sort of public thinking must be changed. The

outrageously low prices paid for farm products during the past two years have not merely harmed the farmer; they have harmed everybody. In the agricultural West, at least, the new wealth created each year comes from the soil. A part of this wealth remains on the farm and in the community to cover the actual expense of production and of service to agriculture. The balance is divided up with the entire country. It builds bank deposits and promotes trade. Our cities and industries were possible because of the annual production of agricultural wealth. The accumulated wealth of western agriculture, represented by land values, was depreciated by billions of dollars as a result of the deflation of 1920. That wealth has gone the way of similar depreciation in all property values. The annual production of new wealth has been curtailed by low prices, despite the fact that the fixed charges of agriculture--taxes and interest--have remained constant...."

German Scientific Societies Berlin correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for August 6 says: "Like many other countries, Germany is suffering from a superfluity of scientific societies and scientific sessions. Many of the proposed sessions have been postponed because of the economic depression. But the number of special societies, following the limitations of the specialties, and also the boundaries of the provinces and other geographic systems, has not been reduced. Therefore, one of the oldest scientific societies in existence, the Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte, has suggested the idea of forming a league of the German scientific and medical societies, the purpose being to rationalize the many scientific meetings announced in spite of the depression and to eliminate if possible the unpleasant irregularities of a temporal and material sort that seem constantly to arise under present conditions. In the second half of the year 1931, forced by the economic conditions, which affected physicians severely, a reduction in the number of congresses, sessions and meetings was sought; but this year there seems to be a tendency to accept conditions as they are and to adapt oneself to them in a most surprising manner. The economic depression has not lifted, and yet one finds few instances in which there has been a disposition to take account of these conditions by canceling or postponing or combining of previously announced sessions. And the attendance at these sessions, while not what it used to be, is still good...."

Layton and Salter "Oxford correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor for August 18 reports: "Two of Great Britain's best-known economists, Sir Walter Layton and Sir Arthur Salter, who a few years ago were warning the world in advance of the oncoming crisis, are today united in the view that the early stages of recovery are definitely in progress. Sir Walter, who is editor of the Economist, and was a member of the Basel committee on reparations, told the members of the Annual Liberal Summer School at Oxford that in his judgment the time was at hand when people could very reasonably be less gloomy about the future. 'I am not

at all sure,' he said, 'that July 30, 1932, will not be regarded as the turn of the tide. There is observable a flattening out of the downward movement of prices. The tide of the depression has stopped ebbing. It is only a question of time before the upward progress will be noticeable.'

"Support for Sir Walter's heartening view was forthcoming from Sir Arthur Salter in an address delivered at another session of the school. Sir Arthur, whose recent book 'Recovery' is now known throughout the English-speaking world, believed that events in both the national and international spheres--if the progress gained is carried forward--are laying the foundation to trade revival....Sir Arthur believed that in the United States the Federal Reserve Board was pursuing an enlightened and constructive policy in its efforts to release credit to stimulate responsive industry and to check the fall in prices. He thought that it had succeeded as much as it could in the circumstances and that further fruits of its policy could be expected in the next few months. Thus, while Sir Walter Layton and Sir Arthur Salter have been known for their realistic views in discerning the grounds for pessimism, they now join in the equally realistic view of discerning the grounds for optimism..."

Partridge The British partridge disease investigation committee has made a report, which is summarized in Country Life (London) for July 30. An editorial comment on the report says: "As readers of Country Life are aware, the investigations conducted during the course of this Enquiry have disclosed the important facts that the typical partridge disease is due to a small nematode worm, *Trichostrongylus tenuis* (Mehlis), the larvae of which make their way up the damp stems of various plants and are then eaten by the partridge. The Committee of Enquiry do not, of course, claim to have found a cure for the strongylosis which affects partridges, any more than the Grouse Disease Commission found a definite cure for the strongylosis which affects grouse. The committee have however amassed a great deal of more general information with regard to the incidence of disease, the effects of systems of farming, of weather, in-breeding, and so forth, and a summary of this information is set out below. When considered together with our new knowledge of the disease and its mode of infection, these findings should constitute a basis for remedial measures which may save the partridge from the serious dangers which at present threaten it."

Stabilization Frederick H. McDonald, is the author of "Should Reserve Business Establish a Stabilization Reserve Fund?" in Review of for Cor- Reviews for August. He says in part: "In compassing the field porations of legislative reach, we find that the corporation is the only business unit now dependent upon the State for its creation, and for any controllable form of its operations. Our initial step, then, is to recommend that the State, in exchange for a charter and its license to do business, shall impose this first restriction on corporations: That they must build up from

excess earnings a stabilization reserve--to insure continuity of operation, employment, and dividends--before allowing any form of distribution or other use of excess profits. The second step of participating distribution of excess profits, subsequent to the completion of the prescribed stabilization reserve, is left to voluntary arrangement between employees and owners. These are the principles and the basis of the detailed recommendations of the Compulsory Stabilization Reserve Fund plan of insuring business stability. They are the kindergarten steps in the vast problem of social and economic adjustments necessary to obtain the final optimum of well-being in a secure, progressive social structure. As business begins to work under this umbrella of basic stability in viewpoint and in operation, many of its other problems automatically will be eliminated...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 19.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 5/8 to 57 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 5/8 to 57 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 45 3/4 to 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46 1/4¢; Chicago 52 1/2¢; St. Louis 52¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 53¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 45 1/2 to 47¢; St. Louis 52 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 45 7/8 to 49 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 7/8 to 49 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 5/8 to 33 5/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 to 32¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 to 32¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 33¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18¢; St. Louis 18¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 15 3/4 to 16 3/4¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 20¢; Chicago 16 1/4 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 32¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 3/4 to \$1.01 3/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.75.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 19ϕ ; 90 score, $18\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Single Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Young American, $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 22 to 25ϕ ; Standards, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 70ϕ - $\$1.10$ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 75ϕ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85ϕ - 95ϕ in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock few 75ϕ carlot sales in Chicago and Minnesota Early Ohio 65ϕ with f.o.b. sales around 45ϕ at Minneapolis. Massachusetts Yellow onions 50ϕ - 65ϕ per 50-pound sack in the East; few Japanese Sets 45ϕ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 35ϕ - 60ϕ in city markets. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought $\$1.75$ - $\$2.25$ per stave barrel in eastern cities. North Carolina bushel baskets 75ϕ in Pittsburgh and Tennessee Nancy Halls 75ϕ - 85ϕ in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points to 7.11ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.02ϕ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 7.44ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 7.42ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 45

Section 1

August 23, 1932.

R.F.C. LOANS

Loans of \$49,711,056.10 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to nearly 450 eligible borrowers during the last nine business days in July were shown yesterday in its first monthly report to Congress, made public by South Trimble, Clerk of the House, according to the press today. The report says: "Banks, other financial institutions and railroads benefited by the loans, and the report illustrated the wide aid being extended by the corporation. The report, covering the period from July 21 to 31, inclusive, showed loans of \$45,057,556.10 authorized to 437 borrowers, with an additional \$1,653,500 in increases in loans authorized prior to July 21, the date of the passage of the emergency relief and construction act...."

Farm relief through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is expected by corporation officials to get under way in about three weeks, says the press today. Although the Federal agency announced Friday that eight farm credit corporations would be formed in Western Land Bank Districts, officials said yesterday that it would be at least three weeks before any loans could be made.

IOWA FARM "STRIKE"

A Sioux City A.P. dispatch today reports: "The farmers holiday movement picked up yesterday a cyclone-like momentum, which carried it into many parts of the Middle West. In Iowa, where the strike for higher produce prices originated, a host of mass meetings, parades, attacks on trucks and blockades was stirred up in scattered communities. Officials of the National Holiday Association reported growing strength in other Central and Western States....Successful in curbing all truck shipments in Sioux City, leaders of the strike turned their attention to the Nation's second largest livestock market, and set up a barricade across the two main highways from Iowa into Omaha. More than 400 farmers near Lewiston, Idaho, agreed not to sell any of their 5,000,000 bushels of wheat for 60 days except at a profit...."

INDUSTRIAL RISE REPORTED

July was the first month of 1932 that showed a really noticeable expansion in industrial activity, the Labor Department Employment Service reported Sunday, adding that "a more optimistic feeling prevailed, with the outlook for August considered encouraging." The report continued: "While seasonal influences were partly responsible for the increase of forces reported in several of the major manufactures of the country, there were also strong indications that this upward trend in employment was not entirely of a temporary character. A more optimistic feeling prevailed, with the outlook for August considered encouraging."

CHILE SEEKS WHEAT FOR NITRATE

The press today says: "With a view to relieving a shortage of wheat in Chile and of reducing surplus stocks of nitrate held in that country, conversations have been carried on by spokesmen of the Chilean government with United States commercial attaches in Santiago and Valparaiso looking to barter of at least 40,000 tons of nitrate for about 2,500,000 bushels of wheat held by the Federal Farm Board...."

Section 2

Business
Informa-
tion

An editorial in Barron's for August 22 says: "More than one newspaper has essayed of late to help a good cause along by systematically gathering by wire and assembling in juxtaposition reports of factory reopenings, increases of mill and shop forces, expansion of work-time schedules, and the like. The motive is wholly commendable. After so many months of solidly drab commercial news it will probably do no harm to 'play up' indications that here and there the sun is breaking through the fog. It may nevertheless be remarked that, in a country of the size and commercial diversity of the United States, it would be possible to gather quite an imposing array of such 'prosperity' items almost every day, and almost regardless of the actual trend of business development in the large. Not much is ordinarily included in these items to indicate whether the specific development reported is seasonal or otherwise conditioned in its significance. Furthermore, it is only human nature that a reporting staff under instructions to watch for and make the most of items of a specified color will tend to overlook the remainder of the spectrum. And yet it would be a bit high-hat to turn up one's nose at manna in a wilderness."

Ottawa
Confer-
ence
Notes

An Ottawa dispatch August 22 says: "The sorely pressed Canadian farmers get the benefits coming and going in the trade agreement signed yesterday between this dominion and the United Kingdom. They get important concessions for what they sell and hope to sell in the United Kingdom markets and may well expect to get lower prices in some of the goods they buy because of the lower Canadian tariffs against Great Britain....The lifting of the restrictions on Canadian live cattle going into the United Kingdom marks the successful termination of a battle had had been going on for twenty-five years. During the past two years, in spite of the restrictions, Canada shipped from 25,000 to 29,000 head annually. The present restrictions on cattle include a three-day quarantine in Canada, a twenty-eight day quarantine for near-fats in United Kingdom ports, a six-day quarantine for store cattle, and females not allowed in at all. All the restrictions are to be lifted with the exception of a one-day quarantine in Canada, which is no great hindrance, and the provision that females for breeding purposes must be of a certain standard before they can leave United Kingdom ports for the interior....Canada will receive a preference of two shillings per eight bushels on wheat entering the British market. Australia gets the same. This works out at 6 cents a bushel at par, or about 5 cents under present rates of exchange....In Canadian government circles it is contended that the agreement will help very much. The greatest benefit of the treaty will be action to prevent Russia from breaking the wheat market. Australia and Canada do not sell the same type of wheat, so they are not in competition."

Potato An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for July 30 says:
Duty in "The first really important step taken by a government to assist
Scotland Scottish agriculture has been taken this week in imposing a duty
of one pound sterling on every ton of imported potatoes. The
concern with which the farmers received the news of vast imports
resulted in deputations to the Import Duties Advisory Committee
and in resolutions to the government. These have been rewarded
with success, and from Wednesday of this week the new duty is
operative. It was urgently required. During the four weeks
ending July 16 over 114,000 tons were imported, mainly from
Holland and Spain, and prices were so depressed that the outlook
for the sale of second earlies and main crops was gloomy. Last
year potatoes converted losses into profits in many cases, and
although statistics are not yet available it is almost certain
that an increased acreage has been planted. Apart from the
prices obtained last year the knowledge that French imports
would cease under the operation of the Colorado Beetle Order,
and that consequently 100,000 tons would have to be replaced,
gave a further cause for optimism....Imports for the first six
months of this year are heavier by almost 25,000 tons than last
year and almost 30,000 tons more than in 1930. If 1929 were not
to be repeated action had to be swift and emphatic, and the
government are to be congratulated...."

Stamp on A Copenhagen dispatch August 20 says: "Sir Josiah
Condi- Stamp, one of the directors of the Bank of England, who arrived
tions here aboard the Orontes on a holiday cruise, has been watching
the rise in prices of American hogs and told your correspondent
today he regarded that as one of the indications that the
United States had 'turned the corner.' 'Money,' said Sir
Josiah, 'has become plentiful and cheap in England and the
United States, but so far the effect has been disappointing.
The reason is that confidence in institutions and in men has
disappeared, but with a reasonable recovery of pluck money will
come into circulation and commodity prices must rise as sure
as the sun, even in a time when the business men of the world
are suffering from craven and mob fear. When this fear has
passed there will be an inquiry for the money now available
and at the same time prices will rise and peoples and countries
will begin to be solvent again. There are indications of
changes now in London and in Wall Street...."

Stock An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for August 22 says:
Prices "For six weeks in stocks and twice as long in bonds, the market
and has moved generally upward, with most of the familiar indices
Business of 'fundamental conditions' still refusing to register the
arrival of a new day....What the recent strength in stocks and
bonds portends concerning the nearer future of business is a
matter for individual judgment. But one thing the market move-
ment since the end of June signifies can be put down with confi-
dence. It has undertaken to correct some over-discounting of
depression represented by the 'lows' of the year and to recog-
nize the possibility of a turn for the better which has been

pointedly suggested by rallies in cotton, livestock and grain markets, increasing activities at the textile mills, some quickening of the movement of clothing from jobbers' hands, and innumerable small indications of accumulating demand for commodities in general. It need hardly be added that securities will not indefinitely continue either the correction of previously excessive pessimism or the recognition of possibilities of recovery in the continued absence of definite measures of actual improvement in industry and trade. But neither stock nor bond markets habitually wait upon the accomplished fact. Their action will continue to express a consensus of investors' judgment of the probable turn of events."

Waterways The wheat study of The Food Research Institute, Stanford
and Wheat University, for August treats of "Projected Waterways in North
Export America as Related to Export of Wheat." A summary of the study
 says: "Three waterway improvements designed to serve North
 American wheat export trade are in operation, in progress, or in
 contemplation. The Hudson Bay route via Churchill was opened for
 the first shipments in the fall of 1931. Improvements of the
 Mississippi and its principal tributaries are in progress, de-
 signed to extend the region served by large shipments to the
 Gulf. The project for the St. Lawrence seaway has reached the
 stage of formal treaty between the United States and Canada. Ad-
 vocates of these improvements, to be made toll-free at public ex-
 pense, have long held out hopes of substantial gain to wheat
 farmers of the United States and Canada. We hold optimistic fore-
 casts of the early or deferred results to wheat growers to be
 unwarranted. The Hudson Bay route seems likely to have signifi-
 cance mainly for Saskatchewan. The Mississippi route will main-
 ly divert export shipments of Kansas and Nebraska wheat from
 present rail or rail-and-lake routes. Two active export areas--
 Texas-Oklahoma and the Pacific Northwest--are not involved. The
 St. Lawrence seaway would probably not reduce costs of shipments
 to Europe by over 5 cents a bushel during the season of open nav-
 igation, and the weighted annual saving on export wheats would be
 less. Whatever savings are made would be divided, in propor-
 tions varying from year to year, mainly between the growers of
 export wheats affected and European consumers. We see little
 prospect that the net gain to American wheat growers as a whole
 would be significant. Canadian wheat growers would stand to
 gain more, unless or until expansion of acreage wiped out the
 price benefit. The rate of expansion of wheat growing in the
 Prairie Provinces of Canada might be the determining factor.
 There is a fair possibility that, with expansion of acreage in
 Canada, farm prices of wheat in the United States might tend
 to be lowered by the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Florists Exchange for August 20 says:
 "As a shining illustration of what scientific research can contribute to practical plant production, when its discoveries are intelligently and consistently applied, comes the news that the 1932 Long Island (N.Y.) crop of Narcissus bulbs is not only of good size and fine quality this year but also that the bulbs are keeping in splendid condition. The growers throughout the territory seem to feel that basal rot is practically a thing of the past and with all conditions contributing to a fine growing season, their outlook is distinctly bright. Doubtless, if they were questioned they would be unanimous in giving generous credit for their freedom from their former basal rot troubles to representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture--especially Drs. Freeman Weiss and C. A. Weigel--to research workers from Cornell University, and to State Entomologist R. D. Glasgow. These men were called upon when disease and insect pests were threatening the Long Island growers with ruin; their prompt response, their sympathetic interest and their untiring, persistent investigation has brought about results that have probably exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the growers in the darkest days of their adversity."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

August 22.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 7/8 to 56 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 7/8 to 56 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 44 3/4 to 45 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 44 to 45¢; Chicago 51 1/2 to 52¢; St. Louis 51¢ (Nom.); No.1 S. R. Winter St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 46 to 46 3/4¢; St. Louis 53¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 52¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 45 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 1/4 to 33 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 3/4 to 31¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 15 3/4 to 16 1/4¢; Kansas City 17 1/2 to 19 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 15 3/4 to 16 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 28 to 30¢; Chicago 28 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1 to \$1.01 1/2.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.90; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.50.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 65¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 35¢-60¢ per standard flats in city markets. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties 15¢-60¢ in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 35¢-65¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per stave barrel in eastern cities. North Carolina Jersey type \$1.25-\$1.85 in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points to 7.37¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.40¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 7.69¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 7.68¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19¢; 91 score, 18½¢; 90 score, 18¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¼¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14¼¢; Young Americas, 14 to 14½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¾¢; Standards, 18½ to 20¾¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 46

Section 1

August 24, 1932.

HOME LOAN BANKS

The home loan banking system inaugurated to aid small home owners will divide the country into twelve districts, the maximum number allowed under the law, according to the press today. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Board, said yesterday the board had decided to establish the maximum. Under the law the minimum would have been eight. Mr. Fort said the board would map out the districts as rapidly as possible and probably announce all of them at the same time. After the districts are selected the sites for the regional banks will be determined.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Limitation of the coming economic conference to consideration of two problems, expansion of credit to industry and agriculture and spread of employment, will be asked by President Hoover when business leaders from the twelve Federal Reserve districts meet at Washington on Friday, says the press today.

THE FARM "STRIKE"

A Des Moines dispatch today says: "As softening of its campaign from compulsion to persuasion was demanded in several sectors, the farmers' holiday movement rolled on yesterday into new territory. Wisconsin, hitherto aloof to the drive to achieve higher prices for farm produce which has blockaded the Sioux City and Omaha markets, as well as many lesser trading centers, yesterday took steps toward organizing a State unit of the Farmers' Holiday Association. Dairymen, meeting at Madison with the State Council of Agriculture, voted appointment of a committee of three to call a state-wide organization mass meeting. A movement aimed at the important South St. Paul (Minn.) livestock market, the largest of that State, was also under way with the forming of a Dakota County unit of the association. Other major developments in the farmers' strike on its expanding battlefronts included: Negotiations at Omaha looking to the free passage of milk shipments through farmers' picket lines in southwestern Iowa....A marked decline of rail shipments of produce into Sioux City, point of origin of the strike, and no shipments by truck...."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

A Denver dispatch today reports: "A longer youth for the human race, brought about by the food factor in vitamin G, fresh conquests of disease and a general advance in the health of the world's population, was forecast before the American Chemical Society at Denver yesterday. Professor Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University told the convention of recent discoveries in the science of nutrition. 'That vitamin G is needed to prevent the development of deficiency diseases like pellagra is only the beginning of the story of the importance of vitamin G in our food,' he said.... Upon the basis of exact knowledge thus laid, Dr. H.K. Steibeling has made experiments which indicate, as do certain results obtained in other laboratories, that this important nutritional factor now known as vitamin G is in its chemical nature a multiple rather than a simple factor, a group of two or more chemical substances rather than a single chemical entity...."

Section 2

British Apple Tax An Ottawa dispatch August 23 says: "Prospects of an advantage over Virginia apple growers in the British market for the first time in the history of their industry had orchardists from Canada's maritime provinces in jubilant mood today as they contemplated trade pacts signed at the imperial economic conference. If the British Parliament ratifies the 4 shilling 6 pence per hundredweight tariff agreed on by the United Kingdom, Canadian and South African delegations, all foreign apples entering Great Britain will have to pay a duty of approximately 85 cents a barrel whereas they now are on the free list. American apples, particularly from the Shenandoah Valley's vast fruit belt, are the greatest competitors of empire apples and therefore would be hardest hit by the proposed tariff. Almost 1,000,000 barrels annually clear from the port of Baltimore alone, most of them on consignment to the British Isles...."

Business Condi- The Business Week for August 24 says: "The general level of business activity, after allowance for the usual seasonal influences, has shown almost no net change since the beginning of July....Although, except for a few lines of consumer goods affected by special factors, there are still no significant statistical indications of expansion, the stability of the midsummer business level is distinctly encouraging when considered in connection with the rise of commodity prices and the steady improvement in the bond market since the middle of July....The panic phase of the depression has definitely passed, and the upswing in stock prices has offset the extreme deflationary effect of the acute currency crisis which marked the spring months...Further improvement now plainly depends upon evidences of fall business expansion, which should begin to appear by the end of August. This in turn depends upon the prompt response of private business and banking initiative to the positive aspects of the administration's program, now being put in process through the national co-ordination of local banking and industrial committees....More active credit expansion to support revival of investment markets, replenishment of depleted stocks of raw materials and manufactured products, rehabilitation and modernization of plant facilities, resumption of public and private construction projects, re-employment of labor and restoration of consumer purchasing power are urgently needed to push forward and make effective the forces favorable to business recovery set in motion by the fundamental foreign and domestic financial factors which have developed during the past few months."

Horti- An editorial in Florists Exchange for July 30 says:
culture "Steps were taken at the A.A.N. convention to insure the co-
at Chi- operation of that organization in the plans for horticultural
cago representation at Chicago's 1933 World's fair--A Century of
World's Progress Exposition. What other bodies, national or sectional
Fair have done to further provide that the displays of plants,

flowers, etc. in the spacious halls adjoining the vast Soldiers' Field Stadium shall be comprehensive, accurate and worthy we do not know, but it is none too soon for those that have not yet acted to do so....As has been pointed out, this will be not a tax-supported exposition but a privately financed affair handled by a non-profit corporation. Industries have contracted to spend nearly \$4,000,000 for exhibit space, reports Rufus C. Dawes, who heads the corporation; and it is understood that a fund of some \$6,000,000 has been provided or pledged by those supporting the project. Participation by the United States Government has been made possible through the appropriating of one million dollars for a suitable building and exhibit. And 44 States, four Territories and 14 foreign countries have already taken favorable action in regard to being represented. Certainly horticulture's progress since 1833 has been worthy of formal record and announcement to the world. The industry owes it to itself to see that adequate demonstration of this progress is not lacking when the next World's Fair opens."

Mosaic
Disease
of To-
bacco

The Journal of the American Medical Association for August 20 says: "Possibly the reported successful crystallization of the etiologic factor of mosaic disease of tobacco may be regarded by future medical historians as one of the most important advances in infectious theory since the work of Lister and Pasteur. The announcement of the isolation of a crystallizable pathogenic enzyme necessarily throws doubt on the conception that poliomyelitis, smallpox and numerous other 'ultra-microscopic infections' are of microbic causation. The apparent evidence that a specific protein, which in itself is incapable of self multiplication, may function as a disease germ when placed in 'symbiosis' with normal cells seems to furnish experimental confirmation of several highly speculative theories relating to vitamins, hormones and progressive tissue degenerations. The enzymic theory of the etiology of tobacco mosaic disease was suggested by Dr. A. F. Woods more than thirty years ago. Since then the enzyme concept has remained the dominant working hypothesis in the experimental pathology of this and certain other plant diseases....Recent studies of the hydrolytic products of this infectious colloid by Dr. C. G. Vinson and his co-workers of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N.Y., have confirmed these observations and have led to the belief that the active component of the mosaic protein is a relatively simple atomic group, of which the infectious protein as a whole is a presumably necessary but relatively inert colloidal 'carrier.' This concept is in harmony with the accepted theory of known enzymes. From their relatively pure acetone precipitates from mosaic juice the New York plant pathologists finally succeeded in obtaining colloidal crystals, which were uniform in appearance and moderately infectious.... The essential problem before plant pathologists today is a determination of the ways in which such a pathogenic enzyme can initiate progressive enzymic perversion in living cells giving the appearance of enzymic self proliferation...."

Motor
Trans-
porta-
tion

L. J. Hackney, writing on "The Railroads' Future and Motor Transport" in The Review of Reviews for August, says: "Motor transportation has removed an element of cost in shipments, such as the carriage of fruit, household goods, and other commodities in bulk, freed from the expense of crating. The ingenuity of railroad management must meet this competition by special equipment or otherwise. Motor transportation has adopted store-door service, curtailing the cost of handling by the shipper and the consignee. This convenience and economy to the shipping public must be met by some wise means, possibly by the adoption of trucks at points of origin and destination to receive and deliver consignments. Doubtless there are other economies that will occur to the practical railroad manager. . . . ~~There is one element in the cost of rail transportation, usually mentioned in a whisper to avoid offense. It is large, excessive and without control of the law. It is also without the control of railroad management. It is hedged about by the regulations of most powerful labor organizations whose demands may be enforced by most disastrous action. But a few months ago, when bankruptcy was threatening the roads, when the demand for labor was low and men were seeking alms, it required months of meetings and discussions to obtain the concession of 10 per cent, limited to one year.~~ The chief cause of the depression in this country is the effort to maintain far beyond the Great War the inflated scale created by that war. Natural laws can not be repealed by poor human beings. That inflation has gone out of lands, out of manufactures, out of most of the instrumentalities of life. ~~Six long as it is maintained by labor organizations, that long will our country continue unbalanced.~~ A reduction in the labor costs of railroad maintenance and operation is most essential to the continued life of the railroads. Since that reduction depends upon the willingness of the organizations, it is hoped they may tender it in the interest of that continued life and in gratitude for the many years they have been treated by the public and by the companies as the royalty of labor."

Textile
Industry

American Wool & Cotton Reporter for August 4 says: "Nothing miraculous will make the textile industry prosper, no short cuts will bring the profit goal any nearer, no schemes nor incantations will be effective. Consolidations won't do it. There never has been a big, effective, profitable consolidation in the textile industry although there have been many attempts. There have been plenty of companies grow by natural expansion but never one, that was a great success, that was promoted and consolidated over night. Consolidation of manufacturing companies and units is not the answer. Nor is there any price fixing arrangement or cooperative effort that will prove practical in so large an industry as textile manufacturing. Nothing of this kind will bring about the resumption of profitable business. It is all well and good to keep the manufacturers aroused to the fact that no great stock of goods should be created to be finally slaughtered at depressed prices, and it is well and good to continue the program for curtailment but

only sale of textile factory products at prices that represent profits will ultimately give us full plant operation and complete employment of operating forces. The textile industry is too big to cooperate, to maintain prices, to curtail together. With a couple of thousand separate and distinct cotton manufacturing organizations and a similar number of woolen and worsted producers, and half as many mills making knitted fabrics, the costs of production in individual units are so diverse, merchandising plans and successes are so various, the individual conditions so different, that there is no practical plan of complete or even large co-ordination. It is an individual problem and must be settled by individual mills...."

Washington State Fruit An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for August 6 says: "History was made at Wenatchee, Wash., on July 9, when the fruit-growers of Washington voted to eliminate C grade apples from the standard packed box. It is said that this will result in a cut of approximately 8,000 cars of fruit shipped from Washington this fall. But this is only one phase of the general situation in the West, where, if one reads between the lines, he finds a strong determination on the part of growers to stick together and to see the thing through. They have been outraged at the railroad rates. Forced to look elsewhere, they are developing the coastway shipping facilities, with truck service along the western seaboard to shipping points and along the Atlantic seaboard from receiving points...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 23. -- Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 1/8 to 57 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 1/8 to 57 1/8¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 3/4¢; Chicago 52 1/2 to 53¢; St. Louis 52¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 55¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47¢; Chicago 52¢; St. Louis 54¢; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 52¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 45 to 49¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 to 49¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 3/8 to 33 3/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 31 to 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 to 31 3/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 7/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 19¢; Chicago 15 3/4 to 16 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 3/4 to 17¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 29 to 30¢; Chicago 30 to 35¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 99¢ to \$1.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.90; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$6.25 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.65.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 70¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island Cobblers 75¢-95¢ in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers medium to large size mostly 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets, top of \$2.50 in Boston. North Carolina stock \$1.25-\$1.50 in Boston. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow onions brought 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 35¢-50¢ in Chicago. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes closed at 40¢-60¢ per standard flats, 12s and 15s in consuming centers; very few sales 35¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. East Shore Maryland and Delaware various varieties 35¢-60¢ in the East.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 19¢; 90 score, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotation) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points to 7.41¢, per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.31¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 7.74¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 7.73¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XI . No. 47

Section 1

August 25, 1932.

HOME LOAN SYSTEM DIS- TRICTS

Twelve districts for as many new banks--the maximum permitted by law--were created by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board yesterday to advance another step the Government's plans to assist the small home owner and expand credit for new construction, according to the press today. The districts, available mortgages of eligible institutions, and assigned capital for each bank, follow: No.1--Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Mortgages, \$3,600,000,000; capital, \$12,500,000. No.2--New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Mortgages, \$9,500,000,000; capital, \$20,000,000. No.3--Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mortgages, \$1,600,000,000; capital, \$12,500,000. No.4--Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the District of Columbia. Mortgages, \$520,000,000; capital, \$10,000,000. No.5--Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mortgages, \$1,250,000,000; capital, \$15,000,000. No.6--Michigan and Indiana. Mortgages, \$575,000,000; capital, \$8,000,000. No.7--Wisconsin and Illinois. Mortgages, \$825,000,000; capital, \$15,000,000. No.8--North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Mortgages, \$350,000,000; capital, \$7,500,000. No.9--Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico. Mortgages, \$340,000,000; capital, \$10,000,000. No.10--Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Mortgages, \$400,000,000; capital, \$7,500,000. No.11--Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Alaska. Mortgages, \$200,000,000; capital, \$6,000,000. No. 12--California, Nevada and Arizona. Mortgages, \$650,000,000; capital, \$10,000,000.

THE FARM "STRIKE"

A Council Bluffs, Iowa, dispatch today says: "Hunger hovered last night on the flanks of the farm strikers, menacing their strength in northwestern Iowa. At the same time, Sheriff P.A. Lainson here and officials in other communities moved to curb what they termed some of the felonious developments of the non-sell campaign....A meeting was held at Council Bluffs yesterday of sheriffs from eight southwestern Iowa counties who planned a course of action whereby convoys would be furnished truckers as far as the Pottawattamie County line, from where Sheriff Lainson would provide escorts. A succession of arrests marked law enforcement activities elsewhere as the two-weeks-old 'strike' continued with reprisals, threats, interference with trains and near riots. At Sioux City, where the campaign gained prominence last week and where the movement has been gaining recruits steadily, farmers, faced with the necessity of selling their products in order to buy food for their families, began to lose some of their enthusiasm for the campaign...."

A Des Moines dispatch today says: "The Farm Bureau, dominant farm organization in Iowa, continues to ignore the farm holiday movement sponsored by the Farmers' Union....Its leaders refuse to comment on the farm holiday movement...."

COTTON FREIGHT RATES

Cotton shippers in the lower Mississippi Valley this year will ship their cotton at the lowest freight rates on record. For the first time in the history of American railroading they will get carload rates for handling the fiber. The Federal barge lines on the Mississippi also will reduce rates to meet the railroad situation. (A.P., Aug. 25.)

Section 2

Agricultural Economics F. L. Prewett, of the Agricultural Economics Institute, Oxford, England, is the author of a paper entitled "Agricultural and Farm- al Economics and the Farmer" in The Estate Magazine for August. er He says: "...In England we agricultural economists are still new to our task, and we are few in number. We claim, however, already to have made the farmer realize that farming is a business and not a way of life, that he has an economic place in the community. Ten years ago it was useful to tell farmers that they must combine in selling or that the four course rotation was anything but a sacred axiom. The pioneers who broke away from tradition were distrusted, but they made money. Nowadays farmers agree that they must combine, and they are almost reckless about their rotations. The economists do not claim the whole credit for this changed outlook, but I suggest it was they who were largely responsible for having first worked out the ideas which gradually found their way to general acceptance."

Chemical Society Meeting A Denver dispatch August 24 reports: "The housewife's trouble with lumpy sugar may soon be a thing of the past, for H. V. Moss told the American Chemical Society August 23 of a substance which, added in the manufacture of sugar, prevents lumping and caking. Mr. Moss, who is chief chemist of the Provident Chemical Works of St. Louis, said that calcium phosphate, which had been used for many years to prevent the caking of table salt, was equally useful in sugar and also had valuable health properties...."

"Charles Allen Thomas and William H. Carmody of Dayton, Ohio, described a synthetic resin, the first of its kind to be made from petroleum having a property of extreme rapid drying, which should make it useful in the varnish and paint industries. The new resin, still in the experimental stage in the plastic industry, can be combined with wood pulp to form a finished wall board. It is a good heat insulator in the board, very tough, and can be molded into card tables, steering wheels, doors and other articles."

"Sealskin coats are not the only products obtainable from Alaskan seals, according to a paper presented by Dr. Gustav Egloff, chief chemist of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, and his research associate, Edwin F. Nelson. 'Although the quantity of seal oil available yearly is relatively small,' they reported, 'technically the cracking process, which is providing yearly over 7,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the United States, can convert seal oil under high temperatures and pressures into 60 per cent of gasoline of high anti-knock value, 12 per cent of asphalt suitable for road-making, 7 per cent of oil which can operate Diesel engines, 16 per cent of gas to light or heat our homes and 5 per cent water which may be purified for drinking.'....."

Feeding Des Moines Unemployed Priscilla Wayne writes at length on "Feeding the Multitude" (of Des Moines Unemployed) in The Saturday Evening Post for August 27. She describes at length how a group of nine women in a few days organized a food relief station that had at

the time of writing served 350,000 well-balanced meals at one cent apiece to needy families. After describing in detail the method of organizing, obtaining the food from the waste of wholesale houses, bakeries, creameries, etc., the author continues: "The method solves a dozen problems: It keeps the family together, free to sit down at its own table and partake of the noon meal; it furnishes a caloric and vitamin perfect meal at the very minimum of cost; and central cooking and preparing does away with the necessity of many home fires when fuel is scarce. Scientifically to prepare the food gave us considerable thought. Of one thing we were determined: The menu must be varied. Even soup or thick stew permits of many variations to be made attractive and palatable. Rich meat broth, thick with tomato juice and given body with egg noodles and carrots is a perfect food. There you have four of the five necessary elements to sustain life and health--protein, fat, carbohydrates, starch. Add bread, white or whole wheat, and the sustaining elements are present in as nutritious a form as though served in a banquet hall at a dollar a plate. But there are more variations. Meat broth, cabbage, celery stocks and rice give practically the same caloric count. Vary it again: Broth, beans, onions and macaroni are a perfect combination. And yet one has not begun to tap the possibilities. A few easy-to-obtain commodities that have not already been mentioned are turnips, rutabaga, barley, tapioca, spinach, potatoes, peas, string beans, any number of flour and egg mixtures such as dumplings or riffles. Fresh ham trimmings may be obtained from the packers in great quantities at two or three cents a pound and, added to sauerkraut and plain boiled potatoes, make a meal fit for the gods, and likewise the goddesses. One great food necessity we did not forget--milk; whole milk or skimmed. Of what value is skimmed milk as a food? By scientific analysis, skim milk is found to contain all the vitamin values of whole milk. Skim milk has been robbed only of its fat, and, fortunately, the fat content of the milk is the part the underprivileged person can best afford to lose. Cheap foods have a heavy content of starch and fat, witness salt pork and beans, the old stand-bys."

German Popular Science for September says: "To protect its Quarantine museum treasures against destructive insect pests and mold, Germany has established the world's only quarantine for art objects. Imported pieces from America, Africa, Australia, and Asia must be fumigated before they are admitted into the country. Government workmen wearing masks to protect themselves from the poisonous gases present a strange appearance as they place curios in the fumigating tanks."

Milk-Borne Diseases in Bri-tain S. R. Douglas, F.R.S., writing on milk-borne diseases in The British Medical Journal for July 30, says: "It is needless to point out the importance of milk-borne diseases; their existence is not only recognized by medical and veterinary practitioners, but also by the general public....Forty per cent of the milch cows of England and Wales are stated to be tuberculous

as estimated by the tuberculin test and post-mortem examination; probably this is an under-estimate, the true figure being considerably higher. The incidence of infection increases with the age of the cow; the disease is frequently fatal and causes serious economic losses. About 0.2 per cent of cows have clinically recognizable tuberculosis of the udder; there are also a considerable number in which tuberculosis of the udder may escape clinical recognition. Such animals almost certainly secrete tubercle bacilli, either continuously or intermittently in their milk. Cows with progressive tuberculosis, although apparently in good condition and yielding large quantities of milk, may from time to time secrete tubercle bacilli in the milk, although there is no local lesion in the udder....Recent work in Scotland shows that bovine tuberculosis in man is probably more frequent in that country and the lungs more commonly affected. It has been estimated that in England and Wales there are 4,000 fresh cases of infection with the bovine bacilli every year and some 2,000 deaths annually. Many who survive are invalids for long periods, and even when they recover may be severely crippled...."

Ottawa

Confer-
ence

An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for August 22 says: "The significance of the accomplishments of the British Imperial Economic Conference in stimulating empire trade and rerouting trade within empire confines is not to be learned from a study, no matter how careful, of the agreements made at Ottawa. It depends, in very large degree, on the workings of economic forces still to be unfolded as well as the spirit in which the agreements are carried out. Canada, for example, has ostensibly granted substantially greater access to her markets for certain types of manufactures from the United Kingdom in return for continued free entry of her products to the British markets and an extension of British preferences for some Dominion farm products. But whether Canadian concessions to manufacturers in the United Kingdom will really prove valuable depends largely on how Canada administers her tariff laws. If the tariff policy followed by the Bennett Government recently, which involves all manner of arbitrary valuations of imports for duty purposes by 'orders in council,' is continued, the advantages ostensibly extended to England can be promptly washed away by tariff administration. And at Ottawa no tight agreements to outlaw the arbitrary and capricious system of adjusting duties now used in Canada were made. Likewise, it remains to be seen whether the tariff preference for Dominion wheat extended by the British delegation at Ottawa, subject to ratification by Parliament, as are all the agreements, will really do the wheat growers of Canada any good. Their leaders have had no enthusiasm for preferential tariff treatment in the United Kingdom market on the solid ground that even given a monopoly of the wheat market of the United Kingdom, they would still have a surplus to sell on the world market, and the price of that surplus would control the price of the entire crop. Thus the United Kingdom's agreement to give Canadian wheat tariff preference is more than likely to prove of very slight importance, though at the moment it may appear quite imposing...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for August 22 says: "When we think of the United States Weather Bureau, most of us simply think of an organization which contrives somehow to get a forecast of tomorrow's weather on the front page of the daily paper. We seldom realize that the bureau's work can save many human lives, on occasion. A good example of the fine work the bureau can do was provided in connection with the recent hurricane that lashed the coast of Texas. On Aug. 13, at 9:30 a.m., the Weather Bureau issued warnings that a 'tropical disturbance of increasing intensity' had arisen in the gulf and was moving in the general direction of Galveston. The storm did not strike until night. Because of the warning, Galveston and many adjacent places had been able to prepare for it: and many people who would have been killed if the storm had come unexpectedly were able to save their lives."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

August 24.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 5/8 to 56 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 5/8 to 56 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter Kansas City 46 to 46 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46¢; Chicago 52 1/4¢; St. Louis 51¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 1/2¢; Chicago 52¢; St. Louis 53¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 51 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 3/4 to 48 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 45 3/4 to 48 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 30 3/4 to 32 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 to 30 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 31 3/4 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 3/4¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 17¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 5/8¢; Kansas City 17 1/4¢; Chicago 15 3/4 to 16 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 31¢; Chicago 26 to 34¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 98 1/2 to 99 1/2¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.70; slaughter pigs

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

(100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.75.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 70¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. northern and central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 75¢-90¢ in New York City. Minnesota sacked Early Ohios 65¢-70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Minneapolis. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 75¢-80¢ in Chicago. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 40¢-60¢ per standard flats, 12s and 15s, in consuming centers; 35¢-40¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1.25-\$1.75 per stave barrels in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 55¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern yellows 35¢-75¢ in consuming centers.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 50 points to 7.91¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 6.48¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 49 points to 8.23¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 45 points to 8.18¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19½¢; 91 score, 19¢; 90 score, 18½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¼¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14¼¢; Young Americas, 14 to 14½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 18½ to 20¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17¾¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 48

Section 1

August 26, 1932.

BUSINESS LEADERS The press today says: "Establishment of a central committee of the banking and industrial committees in the twelve Federal Reserve districts to co-ordinate the work of fighting the economic depression on all fronts was decided on yesterday at Washington by a group of twenty-seven business and financial leaders who spent the day conferring with high Government officials. The meeting at which this step was decided on was held to prepare agenda for a larger meeting today which will be attended by the full personnel of the twelve banking and industrial committees and will be addressed by President Hoover and seven other officials. The program for today's meeting will not be made public until it is presented to the full conference. Those who prepared it comprised the chairmen of the regional committees and a few outstanding business figures, including Owen D. Young. Secretary of the Treasury Ogden D. Mills intimated that a six-point program would be made public today...."

THE FARM "STRIKE" An A.P. dispatch today from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says: "When 1,000 angry farmers threatened to storm the jail, county officials last night released on bonds fifty-five men who had picketed near-by highways in an effort to blockade the Omaha market....Near Spencer, 400 farmers gathered on a highway to resume their picketing. Eric Carlson, leader of the group, said he expected to have 1,000 men on hand. Their purpose, Carlson said, would be to close the city to all incoming truck shipments. At Sioux City, point of origin of the strike, more than a week ago, the blockade was broken when Sheriff John A. Davenport of Woodbury County ordered the pickets to disband and jailed eighty-eight of them when they refused to obey the command. At Boone, the officials were asked by fifty farmers to keep the highways, which until recently were picketed, open for traffic. Southeastern Iowa farm holiday leaders announced yesterday through Carl Setterburg, Des Moines County chairman, that township chairmen of Des Moines, Louisa, Lee and Henry Counties will meet in Burlington Monday to discuss activity in the strike...."

A Huron, S.D., dispatch today says: "Thousands of farmers and business men from all parts of the State will hold a large mass meeting at Huron today to decide whether or not the South Dakota farmers shall join the farm holiday movement."

LONDON PARLEY Frederic M. Sackett, Ambassador to Germany, and Norman H. **REPRESENTATIVES** Davis of New York, member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva and Under-Secretary of State in the Wilson administration, were appointed by President Hoover August 24 as the American members of the organizing committee for the international monetary and economic conference. The committee, which will make plans for the conference, will meet in London and perhaps in Geneva and some European capitals beginning late next month. The chairman is Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary. (Press, Aug. 25.)

Section 2

Babson on Conditions A Halifax, N.S., dispatch August 24 reports: "A pre-diction that conditions would be 'back to normal by 1934' was made by Roger W. Babson, business statistician, in an address before members of the Board of Trade at Halifax, N.S., August 23. Mr. Babson said that a turn for the better might be expected any time now, but held that actual business statistics, such as car loadings, bank clearances and building permits, did not justify the recent stock market improvement. 'But there has been a vast improvement in sentiment in the last six weeks throughout the United States,' he added. He gave as his reasons for optimism the fact that business had gone down out of 'all proportion.' 'More goods are being hauled, or transported, now than are being produced, and more is being consumed than is being produced,' he explained...."

Chemistry Prizes Awarded A Denver dispatch August 25 states that the \$1,000 American Chemical Society prize to the "most promising young chemist in North American under 30 years of age," was presented August 24 to Dr. Oscar K. Rice, of Harvard University. The award is for research in "pure chemistry" as contrasted to utilitarian. It is given because such research is held "fundamental to human progress." Dr. Rice explained one of these purely scientific accomplishments, concerning the "theory of molecular gas reactions." The Priestly Medal of the American Chemical Society was bestowed on Dr. Charles Lathrop Parsons, of Washington, D.C. Established in honor of Joseph Priestly, who discovered oxygen in 1774, the medal has been awarded only four times. Dr. Parsons has been secretary of the society for 25 years and its business manager since 1931.

Economists on National Planning A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch August 24 says: "When the Institute of Politics lifted the curtain August 23 on the problem of national economic planning it revealed two Harvard professors making a gingerly approach toward the question, while one business man plunged boldly into the discussion with a concrete scheme which was severely criticized by a British and a German economist. Professor Edwin F. Gay, economic historian, of Harvard University, said that while economic planning by business and Government has been piecemeal and irregular the experience of the world in the last fourteen years had demonstrated the need of further planning....The chief purpose of national economic planning, according to Dr. Gay, was to have a rising standard of living move parallel with technological progress. Professor Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University, who was introduced by Dr. Gay...hedged his qualified approval of national economic planning about with several provisions. A national planning board would do no harm 'if it had no authority to compel any one to take its advice.' It might recommend legislation, but if these recommendations were good they 'would probably not be acted upon.' Henry S. Dennison, president of the

Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., who was presented as 'a socially-minded industrialist,' pointed out that national planning on any considerable scale was such a large undertaking that it required preplanning. Therefore, in leading up to the problem, he proposed a plan which he called 'a five-year plan for planning.' This plan provided for a national planning board of five or seven men, appointed by the President and who would, in effect be supermen with the widest possible range of knowledge. These men would so plan their planning program as to win public confidence. They would be men of 'constructive temper' rather than 'studious' for they could get help from students in the earlier stages....Mr. Dennison explained the program for each of the five years at length, listing the subjects to be studied by the planning board each year and the subjects upon which they would act each year. These subjects varied from stabilization of the coal, oil and textile industries to improvement of the anti-trust laws, limiting speculation in the stock market, Government supervision of power production and the study of income, agriculture, competition, the effect of labor laws and the possibility of business forecasting...."

Federal Board on Condi- tions The Federal Reserve Board, August 25, issues a summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of July and August. This says: "Volume of industrial output declined seasonally from June to July while factory employment and payrolls decreased by more than the usual seasonal amount. In July the general level of wholesale prices was about 1 per cent higher than in June, and in the first half of August prices of many leading commodities advanced considerably. Reserve bank credit declined somewhat in the four weeks ending August 17, reflecting chiefly a substantial growth in the country's stock of monetary gold. Industrial production declined by about the usual seasonal amount in July and the board's index, which is adjusted to allow for the usual seasonal variations, remained unchanged at 59 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. Activity decreased seasonally in the steel industry; by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount in the lumber, cement, newsprint, and meatpacking industries; and by substantially more than the seasonal amount in the automobile and lead industries. Output of shoes, which ordinarily increases in July, declined. At woolen mills activity increased by a substantial amount, and at silk mills there was a seasonal increase in production. Activity at cotton mills decreased, as is usual in July, while sales of cotton cloth by manufacturers increased considerably. Output of coal increased from the low level prevailing in June. Reports on the volume of factory employment and payrolls showed substantial declines from the middle of June to the middle of July. In the machinery, women's clothing, and hosiery industries, and at railroad repair shops, the number employed decreased by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount, and at shoe factories the increase reported was smaller than usual. In the woolen goods industry a substantial increase in employment was reported...."

Industry The New York Times of August 25 says: "What was charac-
and Labor terized as the first direct step ever taken to bring about
Plan joint action by industry, commerce and labor in a plan for eco-
 nomic recovery and stabilization was announced August 24 by the
 Advertising Club of New York. The program, worked out by its
 board of directors and concurred in by the American Federation
 of Labor and designed to help restore the Nation's economic life
 and provide jobs for millions of unemployed, was presented at a
 meeting of the membership. It was revealed after the meeting
 that a national congress of capital, labor and other important
 factors in trade and industry would be summoned in this city in
 October to consider the program and devise ways and means of
 putting it into effect. Plans for the congress will be made
 known within a fortnight...."

Ottawa The Business Week for August 24 says: "No superlatives
Confer- are necessary to describe the results of the Ottawa conference...
ence The conference, on the other hand, was not a colossal failure.
 It did fail to bring about a great all-around-the-empire agree-
 ment to level tariffs on family products. It failed to reach
 any agreement on currency and monetary problems. It failed to
 embrace anywhere near the volume of trade that might be expected
 to pass between one-fourth of all the people in the world living
 under a single king. It succeeded in convincing the members that
 they are not fitted economically to try to do business at all
 exclusively with each other. Canada is too much tied up with its
 nearest neighbor, the United States, to give Britain all she
 wants for her manufacturers. Britain is doing too great a
 volume of selling to the Soviets, the Danes, the Argentinians to
 exclude their products. Australia is aware of other markets
 than London. So are Cape Town and Auckland. It succeeded in
 making every delegation stop and rationalize its own position at
 home before insisting on impossible trade concessions. It suc-
 ceeded in arriving at 7 bi-lateral trade agreements which will
 function through a central board which will strive to extend
 them. Time will be required to analyze all the benefits which
 have come from Ottawa. Just now they seem quite small. British
 industry may get as much as \$200 millions of new business from
 dominions as a result of the special treaties. It will go es-
 pecially to the iron and steel industry, to special branches of
 the textile industry, to the pottery, glassware, and miscellaneous
 industries. Probably one-third of this business formerly went
 to the United States...."

Reconstruction An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for August 6 says:
Aid in "Under the leadership of E. N. Van Horne, president of the
Nebras- Nebraska Bankers Association, a discount corporation is being
ka organized for the purpose of making credits available to live-
 stock farmers, principally feeders....This is one of the most
 timely developments in Nebraska under the provisions of the Re-
 construction Finance Corporation. Largely, banks throughout
 the State will subscribe the capital stock. Applications are
 made direct to the State discount corporation, preferably through
 a local bank, if it is a member. A schedule of amounts to be

loaned on the various kinds of livestock has been prepared by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Under this plan, borrowers who can conform to the requirements should be able to get adequate funds without much delay. There is an abundance of feed in Nebraska this year. The hay and small grain crops are in. The corn crop gives promise of being large. It appears that the range of prices for feeder cattle will be about the same as a year ago. Prices for well fed livestock are rising. Under these circumstances, it appears that the available credit will enable thousands of farmers to follow the customary course of feeding livestock and thus secure a better price for their grain and hay...."

Wholesale Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending August 20 stands at 65.4, as compared with 65.2 for the week ending August 13. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of August 20, when compared with the week ending on August 13.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 25.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 7/8 to 57 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 7/8 to 56 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/4 to 48¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/2 to 47 3/4¢; Chicago 53¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter Chicago 55 1/2¢; St. Louis 56 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 49 1/4 to 50¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 52 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 7/8 to 50 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 7/8 to 50 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 7/8 to 33 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; Chicago 31 3/4¢; St. Louis 30¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 to 31 3/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 to 31¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 31 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/4 to 17 3/4¢; St. Louis 18¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 17¢; St. Louis 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; Kansas City 25 1/2 to 26¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$10; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$6.50 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.45 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$6.35.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 70¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 65¢ f.o.b. northern and central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 75¢-95¢ in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock 70¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago and Minnesota Early Ohios 65¢-67 1/2¢ with f.o.b. sales 40¢-50¢ at Minneapolis. Massachusetts Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers. Midwestern yellows 35¢-50¢ in Chicago. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2.15 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 40¢-85¢ per standard flats of 12s to 15s in city markets; 30¢-40¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19 1/2¢; 91 score, 19¢; 90 score, 18 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/4¢; Single Daisies, 13 3/4 to 14 1/4¢; Young Americas, 14 to 14 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24 1/2¢; Standards, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 8.03¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 6.33¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 8.36¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 8.37¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 49

Section 1

August 27, 1932.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

The press today says: "Spurred by a declaration from President Hoover that the 'major financial crisis' had been successfully overcome, business and industrial leaders called together from over the Nation set up a central council of war at Washington yesterday for a vigorous new attack on what remains of the depression. The drive of the forces of economic destruction had been stopped, the President told the National Conference of Business and Industrial Committees, but there had been casualties. 'Chateau Thierry' had been won, he went on to say, and then added: 'But I warn you that the war is not over; we must now reform our forces for the battle of Soissons.'

"Taking up this challenge, the 250 business and industrial leaders voted unanimously to create a central committee to bring Federal agencies and private business into an immediate six-point campaign to expand credit and spread employment....The central committee, organized along lines recommended by Secretary Mills, Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board, Owen D. Young and others, was placed under the chairmanship of Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker. To its membership were named the chairmen of the banking and industrial committees of the Federal Reserve districts: Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York; A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Atlee Pomerene, chairman, and Charles A. Miller, president, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Robert P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Meyer and Secretaries Mills and Chapin. The conference named six sub-committees to begin immediate study of specific proposals in the sixfold program outlined by Secretary Mills, pointing to recovery...."

THE FARM "STRIKE"

A Council Bluffs, Iowa, dispatch today says: "All five highways converging at Council Bluffs in this gateway to the great produce market of Omaha were blocked last evening by Farmers' Holiday pickets, reorganized from the scattered forces dispersed Thursday by Sheriff P.A. Lainson, and the Sheriff described the situation as 'dangerous and acute.' As the picket posts were reinforced hourly in anticipation of the night movement of livestock, the Sheriff sat surrounded by 100 special armed deputies....Farmers, who bring their livestock into town at night to be ready for the early morning market opening and to avoid shrinkage, were warned by the Sheriff in a radio address of the chance of trouble and asked to cooperate by keeping their hogs and cream at home 'until we work this thing out.'..."

BRITISH COTTON STRIKE

A Manchester, England, dispatch today says: "The last hope of avoiding a general strike in the great Lancashire cotton industry collapsed last night when it was disclosed that Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald's government would not intervene to force a compromise between workers and owners disputing a wage reduction. At least 200,000 operatives will strike today, refusing to return to their jobs on Monday."

Section 2

Florida
Canal

Sumter L. Lowry, jr., writing on "A Florida Ship Canal" in The Review of Reviews for August, says: "For the past one hundred years there has been much discussion about the possibility of digging a canal across the northern part of Florida... Suppose we compare this canal with other canals throughout the world. The Panama Canal is 54 miles long, and cost \$385,000,000 to build. It had many engineering problems not present in building a ship canal across Florida. The Kiel Canal is 61 miles long, and cost \$95,000,000. The Suez Canal is 105 miles long, and cost \$148,000,000. The benefit of such a canal to the people of the Nation is apparent. It would mean that the man who produces cotton, grain, or other commodities in the Mississippi Valley and in the Middle Western States would effect a considerable saving by the use of the canal in the delivery of his products to the eastern part of the United States and the ports of Europe. The canal would also mean much to the oil industry. The great oil companies in Texas and Louisiana could deliver to the consumer in New York, Philadelphia, and the other large eastern cities at a tremendous saving. Manufacturers in New England and around New York and Philadelphia would be able to deliver goods to consumers in the Gulf States at a lower cost when this canal is built. In fact, every man living east of the Rocky Mountains would effect some saving in his actual living expenses on account of the building of this canal. The Southern Pacific, the Frisco, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Southern, Louisville and Nashville and other railroads serving the lower South, the middle South, and the Southwest, would gain decidedly in their competition with the Panama Canal through joint service with the ocean-going vessels using this canal. Other railroads serving the South, such as the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Florida East Coast, and Southern, would gain balanced and hence more profitable traffic from business stimulated by the canal...."

Highway
Destruc-
tion

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for August 1 says: "The apprehension of a two and a half-ton truck from North Carolina lumbering over the roads of Georgia with a 15-ton load--30,000 pounds--calls attention to what is happening, day in and day out, on practically every through highway in the State. These huge juggernauts are not only a constant menace to drivers of other vehicles, for which the roads are primarily intended, but they are rapidly crushing and crumbling both surface and foundation of pavements constructed to stand up under less than half their weight. Especially on such important highway links as the road between Atlanta and Macon huge mechanical monsters are to be seen at all hours of the day and night hauling trailers containing many tons of freight. Under their crushing weight fine highways are rapidly deteriorating--pavements which with proper limitation of the vehicles traveling over them would last indefinitely. According to the engineers of the highway department, these pavements will have to be replaced within five

years if the destroying treatment they are now receiving is continued. Not only are the roads being pulverized, but bridges costing many thousands of dollars are constantly giving way under the pressure of loads many times heavier than those for which they were designed. In addition to the physical destruction of improvements paid for with the money of the taxpayers, these huge unwieldy and oftentimes overloaded trucks are constantly adding to the peril of the roads. Especially has the hazard of night driving been increased. With the width of the roads permitting only a few feet in which to pass these great, lumbering motors, with their swerving trailers, passenger cars and smaller trucks are frequently forced off the pavement in order to avoid collisions. The highways should not be barred to motorized transportation of freight, but certainly the reasonable restrictions of the State law in regard to the size and weight of trucks should be rigidly enforced...."

Missouri's An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Road Em- Ill.) for August 15 says: "Up to last week an average of about ployment 9,000 men have been employed on the highway construction program in Missouri. But as a result of a conference held last week by the highway officials, it is planned to give at least 12,000 more men employment. These Missouri highway makers have done what is urged upon many other States, abolished much of the machinery which had been used, and to do the work with hand labor as far as practicable, thus enlarging the number of men to be employed. At the same time, a general inauguration of the 30-hour week will take place from now on. This gives six hours' work a day for five days a week, at rates averaging 35 cents an hour. Total wages for the common labor will therefore be about \$10.50 a week for unskilled labor, and \$15 a week for skilled labor. This seems like a low wage, but compared with \$5 a week, on which many unemployed men have been forced to support a family, the wages earned by the road builders seem reasonable, considering that each man works only five hours a day for six days. The Missouri highway department is also 'staggering' the work and letting bridge contracts, so that the employment may not cease entirely on rainy days. Things like this action of the Missouri officials show that the practical means for fighting the unemployment situation are not so impossible to find."

Poultry
Plant

An editorial in The Miami Herald for August 10 says: "There is something a little pathetic about the 800 or so pullets who make up the first tenants of the half-completed Fritz Hotel, where the big 60,000-hen poultry plant is getting under way. Up and down the long corridors of what almost became a boom-time hotel run lines of cells, where laying chickens live; their lives in nunish solitude, eating, drinking, sleeping and laying eggs. There are no interesting bugs for these biddies to pursue in breathless chase; no fascinating flower beds can they dig up in a search for juicy worm or succulent grub. They can not drowse and fluff their wings in a pile of dust warmed by a

hot August sun....Eat, drink, lay, sleep, eat drink, lay, and so on until lack of application to the job at hand or approaching old age reduces the egg output. Then whisk! away to the block and into chicken salad....Shed a tear for these biddies behind barred doors. But save your tears for the owners, for they have whittled down the risk, the labor and the expense of egg and poultry production to a point where an egg becomes a part of a mathematical calculation. It has not yet been proven that this 'chicken foundry' is the best and cheapest way to produce eggs and drumsticks in carload lots, but it certainly gives promise of being that. The Fritz Hotel may yet produce the best paying guests of them all."

Root
Growth

Popular Science for September says: "To learn the secrets of the growth of grass roots, Dr. W. A. Leukel, of the University of Florida, devised a 'show case' compartment that reveals what happens underground. This fifty-foot case, filled with sand, has a glass front so that the behavior of the roots may be observed. Enough rootlets approach the window to give a clear idea of their progress as a whole. With the aid of his ingenious device, Dr. Leukel learned that roots of Bahia grass, a familiar inhabitant of sandy Florida soil, sends its roots as deep as five feet in five weeks. The novel compartment also enables him to compare the benefits of certain types of fertilizers on the underground growth of plants...."

Sardine Oil

Industry "One of California's newest industries--sardine oil for poultry--of Cali- has now reached across the continent in a big way. The Eastern
fornia States Farmers' Exchange which serves 38,000 farmer members co-operatively by supplying their feed, seed and fertilizer needs, recently sent P.A. Campbell to the coast to study this new source of vitamin D, and as a result tank cars of sardine oil are now rolling East at regular intervals for their use. The capture of the California and the western market by sardine oil the last two years has been pretty decisive, and the Middle West has been using a lot of sardine oil for quite a while, and now the East is coming to us for its vitamin D. California's new industry is new only so far as it applies to poultry. Sardine oil has been produced here for years and used by the Nation in soap, cooking fats, paint and in the manufacture of linoleum. Discovery that the sardine oil is a fine source of vitamin D and is cheaper than codliver oil, which is mostly a foreign product, has created the new use. It is interesting to note that about a penny's worth of sardine oil will keep a hen in fine condition for a year. On that basis California can produce enough of this product for about 200 million hens. The California product is exceedingly uniform in quality because the oil is mostly manufactured by those who catch the sardines and they are used fresh. Thus high quality has given this State another industry."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 50

Section 1

August 29, 1932.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

The press today says: "A nation-wide drive, organized along the lines of war-time Liberty Loan campaigns, for spreading available employment to more workers in all industries was launched on Saturday as the Nation's business and industrial committees started a new offensive against the depression. Less than twenty-four hours after the committees, in conference at Washington, had set up a central council, a sub-committee headed by Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, had laid its plans, adopted a slogan and gone to work. The battle cry was 'Job security by job spreading.' Simultaneously, the American Federation of Labor, through its president, William Green, hailed the work-spread movement as the greatest step toward solving the unemployment problem...."

COTTON AND THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times for August 28 says: "Led by cotton, which advanced \$3 a bale in response to the heaviest demand in several years, all the financial and commodity markets extended their recent gains sharply in Saturday's trading. The wide advance in cotton was something of a market sensation. It brought the net gain for the week to \$7.50 a bale. Since July 9, when the extreme lows were reached, the gain has amounted to \$20 a bale. In the stock market Saturday's gains ran from 1 to 4 points, with interest concentrated in the public utilities. The volume on the Stock Exchange exceeded 2,201,000 shares. About 140 stocks went into new high ground for the year. The maximum advances in the bond market ranged from 3 to 10 points. Wheat was up 1 1/2 to 1 7/8 cents a bushel on the day...."

BRITISH COTTON STRIKE

A London dispatch today states that 200,000 cotton operatives were called out on strike in Lancashire Saturday, plunging the cotton industry into the worst labor dispute Britain has known since the great coal strike of 1926.

PRODUCE AS COLLEGE FEES

A Bloomington, Ill., dispatch today says: "Illinois Wesleyan University will accept cattle, hogs, grain or other farm produce in exchange for tuition this fall, President H. W. McPherson said yesterday. The offer of 'tuition in kind' is open to bona fide students from farms, and they may apply also their offerings on dormitory fees or for musical education. A substantial premium over current market prices will be accorded by the university, which has completed arrangements with an elevator for the storage and sale of grain it may receive."

An Omaha dispatch states that Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, will resort to the old custom of barter with its students to encourage rural enrolments this fall. President Medford has announced that farm produce will be accepted in lieu of cash for tuition, board and room for the next school year. Corn, oats, wheat, hogs, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruits which are in marketable condition will be taken at 5 to 10 per cent above the current market price. It is stipulated that this produce must be delivered at some point designated by the college.

Section 2

Economic Conference Program The six-point program of the Washington economic conference and the men to head each of the subcommittees to carry it into effect follow: 1. Problem of making available credit affirmatively useful to business. Chairman, Owen D. Young. 2. Increased employment on railroads and stimulation of industry through expansion of maintenance of equipment and purchase of new equipment in cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Committee consists of Daniel Willard and George H. Houston, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. 3. Expansion of capital expenditures by industry in the way of replacement of obsolete and worn-out equipment, and otherwise. Chairman, A. W. Robertson, of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh. 4. Increased employment through sharing work movement. Chairman, Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York. 5. Possibility of stimulating repair and improvement of home movement. Chairman, Sewell Avery, of the United States Gypsum Company, Chicago, and C. W. Woolley, of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation. 6. Organization of committees in the several districts to assist home owners with maturing mortgages. Neither chairmen nor committees appointed. (Press, Aug. 27.)

Farm "Strike" Donald R. Murphy, of Des Moines, Iowa, writes of "The Blockade of Sioux City" in The New Republic for August 31. He says in part: "...The call for the holiday directed farmers to stay off the market for thirty days or until prices reached 'cost of production.' Iowa was to start the ball rolling. Minnesota, Illinois and South Dakota were expected to come in the second or third week. North Dakota and Nebraska were also listed as prospects. The first week of the strike in Iowa showed few results. Receipts of farm products at the different markets dropped off little if at all. In the second week, however, a new factor entered. The milk producers at Sioux City, who are getting only two cents a quart for whole milk, went on strike. These farmers began to hold up milk trucks and dump the milk....Right now, in the third week of the Iowa strike, the usual guess is that the holiday will be confined to northwestern Iowa. The amount of produce going to market in that section is being cut down, but not enough to affect prices. If the balance of the State and other States join in, some real reduction in the flow of produce to market might be obtained. Of course, even if this should happen, the resultant rise in the price of farm products would hardly help the holiday supporters. The better prices would go to the farmers who continue to sell their products. As soon as the holiday backers would throw their products on the market again, any scarcity-induced rise in prices would collapse and the holiday backers would get the resulting low prices. The backers of the holiday claim that once higher prices are obtained they will be maintained by a system of feeding farm products into the market gradually. In the long run the pledge of these farmers to protect each other against foreclosure may turn out to be more important than the

strike. Certainly, even if the holiday ends with no real results, the irritation of farm people against low prices will not cease. There will be another outbreak. It may logically take the form of neighborhood defense against foreclosures. Such a program would have considerably more backing than the present strike. Even now, conservative farmers who see no success in the holiday movement express considerable sympathy for the project or for any project aimed at raising farm prices and keeping farmers on their own farms....The Farmers' Holiday will probably fail in obtaining any substantial reduction of the flow of farm products to market; it will undoubtedly fail in an attempt to affect prices to any extent...."

Genetics
Congress

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch August 26 reports: "Evolution, of man, animal and plant, is entirely the result of the mechanistic workings of physical and chemical laws, determined by the inexorable working of the law of cause and effect, the International Congress of Genetics was told August 25 by Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan of the California Institute of Technology, president of the congress, former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and one of the world's most eminent geneticists. Dr. Morgan delivered the president's address on 'The Rise of Genetics,' in which he traced the development of man's knowledge of hereditary transmission of characteristics from its earliest beginnings....Dr. Morgan's reaffirmation of the mechanistic, deterministic principle as applied to the evolution of man was regarded by the many eminent scientists present, who have come from many parts of the world to learn first hand of the progress made in the study of heredity of plants, animals and man, as a direct challenge to the tendency of modern scientists in the fields of physics and genetics to introduce a non-deterministic, mystical element in the workings of nature, notably Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir James Jeans in England, former South African Premier General Smuts and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History. Genetics still has a long way to go, Dr. Morgan stated, before it will have learned the exact mechanistic, physicochemical laws that are responsible for what is known as the mutation of species; however, he added, we do know that these mutations are due to changes in the living cells, and that these changes are, in turn, due to physical, chemical laws...."

Luther on
Condi-
tions

A Dortmund, Germany, dispatch August 25 reports: "Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, addressed the Congress of Cooperatives at Dortmund August 24 on the world financial outlook and his speech was frankly optimistic. Dr. Luther thinks the destructive force in the world business crisis has spent itself and, although it is impossible to say yet whether the turning point has been actually passed, he believes things look better and constructive measures which formerly would have been engulfed in a downward movement can now be launched with a prospect of accomplishing something...."

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 26

says: "In a single speech President Luther of the Reichsbank has given his countrymen counsel worth more than all the mouthings of a dozen Hitlers and von Papens. He concerns himself, to be sure, with economic and not political considerations, but between the lines of his address to the Congress of Cooperatives at Dortmund is to be read a philosophy calculated to help restore order and material progress in distracted Germany, if enough Germans are disposed to heed him. Evidently addressing the outside world more than his immediate hearers, Dr. Luther confirmed, and re-emphasized on his own account as head of the Reichsbank, recent Cabinet declarations against any general movement to obtain the easement or composition of Germany's private borrowings abroad. This clarification of the German attitude toward the commercial debts is timely, in view of London's uneasiness concerning it and the possibilities of unfavorable reactions in American public opinion affecting the approaching problem of war debts. Cautiously but none the less significantly, Dr. Luther recognizes the great boon granted Germany at Lausanne, which 'has de facto eliminated the super-pressure of reparations.'... Indeed, the whole tenor of this important address affords ground for the belief that the position of Germany, as a factor in world peace and order, is decidedly more encouraging than its superficial manifestations might indicate...."

Palestine The Near East and India for July 21 says: "A number of Develop- incidents--none of them, fortunately, of an untoward nature--has ments served to attract attention to Palestine during the past fortnight. In London the fiftieth anniversary of Zionism has been celebrated by a 'Mass Demonstration' in honor of Dr. Nahum Sokolow, president of the Zionist Organization, who has recently returned from a tour in America; a striking series of addresses on the economic situation in the country was delivered at a meeting convened under the auspices of the Economic Board for Palestine; and Palestine Potash, Limited, the Company that secured the concession for working the Dead Sea Salts, held its second annual general meeting....Even Dr. Sokolow in the conversation that he had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies after his return from America had occasion to refer to the growing movement among American Jews, as well as among the Jews of Europe, for investment and middle-class settlement in Palestine. ...At the meeting of the Economic Board for Palestine one of the speeches delivered dealt with the orange industry....Not the least satisfactory feature of the industry is the opportunities that it provides for cooperation between Arabs and Jews, and there can be no question of the advantages that the Arab orange growers have derived from the example set by the Jews in all that concerns the improvements introduced into the industry--improved methods of cultivation, of packing and grading and of marketing. The dependence of the Arabs in this respect on Jewish initiative would seem to be taken so much for granted by them, that they are usually content to see the whole duty of investigation and research shouldered by the Jews, in the hope, no doubt, that the bulk of the expense, if not all of it, will be borne by the

latter. In other directions other speakers were able to give the same account of steady expansion, in fruits and vegetables, in dairy produce and in various industries. Their statements, it is of interest to note, are borne out by the Palestine Budget for 1932-33....The tobacco industry, for instance, is now almost wholly in non-Jewish hands, while, in spite of the encouragement provided by substantial profits, some years must elapse before Jewish orange groves will equal in extent those of Arab owners..."

Starlings A Kingsville, Ont., dispatch August 24 says: "Ruined
Ruin by the depredations of millions of starlings, several thousand
Ontario white and Scotch pine trees planted at the Jack Miner bird sanc-
Pines tuary twenty years ago will be cut down next week. In two years
the starlings have grown so plentiful that all efforts to deplete
them have failed. More than 200,000 of the birds have been
trapped in nets and thousands of shots have been fired at them.
The birds netted were taken to Windsor to feed foreign unemployed."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm August 26.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring*
Products Minneapolis 55 1/2 to 57 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City
46 1/2 to 47¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 3/4 to 33 3/4¢; No.3
yellow corn Chicago 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago
16 to 17¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 33¢; No.1
flaxseed Minneapolis \$1 to \$1.01 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers,
steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$10; cows, good
and choice \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and
choice \$6.50 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75;
feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75;
heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.60;
light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75;
slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.50
(soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quota-
tions). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice
(90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$6.35.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 65¢-\$1.05 per
100 pounds in eastern cities; few 65¢ f.o.b. northern and central
points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 70¢-90¢ in New York City.
Minnesota sacked Early Ohios, 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago;
39¢-49¢ f.o.b. Minneapolis. Wisconsin Cobblers 75¢ carlot sales
in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound
sack in the East; very few mostly 44¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley
points. Midwestern yellows 35¢-55¢ in the Middle West. Colorado
salmon meat cantaloupes, 40¢-65¢ per standard flats of 12s and
15s in consuming centers; 30¢-40¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Virginia

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.75-\$3 in Chicago. Tennessee Nanch Halls 75¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 24 points to 8.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.44¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 8.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 8.60¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 51.

Section 1

August 30, 1932.

THE FARM "STRIKE" A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch today says: "Disorder on a wide scale developed in the farmers' holiday movement in this State yesterday as the roll of sluggings, fights and acts of violence mounted. Pressure was brought to bear on Governor Dan Turner to order out State troops to protect farmers who might desire to ship their products to market. The business men of Sioux City, in the northwest corner of the State, threw up their hands and declared that picketing about that city was 'beyond the control of local authorities.' They sent a strong message to the Governors of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, asserting that farmers had been molested for the past two weeks, that tourists had been abused and that the State authorities had been unable to keep the highways open...."

THE STOCK MARKET The New York Herald-Tribune today reports: "World commodity markets witnessed sensational price advances yesterday in a concerted buying movement. Wheat, cotton, sugar, rubber, cocoa, copper, wool and silk mounted rapidly during the day, with buyers seeking to fill their requirements before prices reached higher levels. Stocks and bonds followed an irregular trend, with closing prices below the best levels for the day. Trading was heaviest in utilities and oils. From such far-flung points as Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, to London, Liverpool, New Orleans and the local markets, came stories of large scale buying and advancing prices, adding increased buying power for farmers throughout the world...."

BRITISH CONVERSION LOAN A London dispatch today states that another big conversion loan, amounting to 153,000,000 pounds (about \$540,298,000 at present rates), will be announced by the government today in connection with the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent war loan and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Treasury bonds that can be repaid at government option on Dec. 1, 1932. The lower interest rate has not yet been disclosed.

INDIA'S TARIFFS A Simla, India, dispatch today says: "Indian importers of non-British cotton piece-goods will pay from $31\frac{1}{4}$ to 50 per cent ad valorem as a result of new duties announced yesterday by the government of India. The change follows recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, which inquired whether non-British piece-goods were being imported at such a price as to render the existing protective duties ineffective. Mill owners of Bombay and Ahmadabad had alleged that Japanese cotton was being dumped in the Indian market...."

DANISH TARIFFS A Montreal dispatch August 25 says: "The Montreal Board of Trade reported yesterday on the basis of 'authoritative' information that Denmark would adopt a sweeping free trade policy beginning September 1. Cattle, fodder, coffee, rice, raw tobacco, seeds and fruits, pig iron and raw materials would be admitted free to Denmark under the new policy, it was said, thus creating one of the most lucrative markets in Europe...."

Section 2

Business

An editorial in The Business Week for August 31 says:

Conditions "The Ottawa Conference has ceased its futile bargaining for individual preferences, and thus opened the way for a broad discussion of trade barriers, which are among the chief remaining obstacles to world economic recovery....Franco-American trade negotiations have already begun; Anglo-French parleys soon will commence--both designed to revive waning foreign commerce...Commodity prices in Great Britain and the United States--principal producers of raw materials--continue to display strength and sustain the spreading better feeling....Germany and the Far East are the dark spots abroad. The yen and Japanese bonds are suffering acutely from the war threat, but confidence persists that the present German government may overcome its political difficulties...The gratifying strength of the domestic bond market may encourage the United States Government to fund \$1 billion of its huge short-term borrowings next month....The return flow of gold has relieved the Federal Reserve of the need to press funds into the market, but the effort to stimulate credit expansion and employment continues to occupy the attention of the administration....Major business indicators continue to lag behind the rising security markets; slight gains in coal and electric power production and in carloadings partly offset the dullness in the steel industry and slack construction activity....Currency circulation remains unchanged, in contrast to the usual seasonal expansion, while reporting banks give no hint of expanding credit."

Citrus

An editorial in The Miami Herald for August 18 says:

Fruit

"The disappointing experience of Florida with California oranges

Storage

this summer has served to bring right into the public eye the question of why this State at this time of the year must send to the west coast for citrus fruit. Why is it, the people ask, that Florida oranges and grapefruit can not be kept in Dade County through the summer and sold when needed? The answer lies in a complete lack of cold storage facilities. During a part of each year, oranges and grapefruit and tangerines lie in piles upon the ground and rot. The growers make little, the packers less. During another part of the year there are no edible Florida citrus fruit available at any price....The best places for such a plant, of course, would be at the docks, where fruit could be loaded into ships and unloaded from freight cars or trucks. A very large amount of ocean-going fruit commerce would clear from Miami instead of Jacksonville or the Gulf ports if we had such a cold storage plant at our own water's edge...."

Genetics

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch August 26 says: "The creation

Congress

of new races of men by the intensive study and application of Mendelian laws of heredity to human beings was urged at Ithaca, August 25, before the International Congress of Genetics by Dr. C. B. Davenport of the Cold Spring Harbor Genetic Station of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Mendelian studies in man, Dr. Davenport stated, offered an alluring field for future

investigation, not for the determination of fundamental laws of genetics but for the application of the laws to that species upon whom all progress in science depended...."

"Dr. F.A.E.Crew, of the Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh, told of the results of his experiments with rats. Working with equipment similar to that of Professor William McDougall, he does not go so far in his conclusions as to agree with his colleague that 'it looks as though Lamarckian transmission were a real process in nature'--in other words, that capacity for learning was inherited in some particular fashion...."

Inter-American Conditions William Manger, Ph. D., chief of the financial division of the Pan American Union, writes at length on "Inter-American Economic Financial and Economic Stability" in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for August. He says in part: "The past few years have witnessed a severe disruption of the economic and financial structure of the nations of the world. Nowhere have the effects of such changes been more severely felt than in the Republics of Latin America. To a degree greater than most countries, these nations are influenced by forces operating in the world at large, and fundamental changes in finance, industry, and commerce in other regions are strongly reflected in the economic situation of each nation of the American Continent. The Republics of Latin America are primarily producers of raw materials, which are disposed of in the industrialized nations of Europe and in the United States. Manufacturing is still in its early stages in most of the countries, and in the sale of the products of their fields, their mines, and their forests, they are subject to the many varying influences governing prices in world markets. Over most of these influences they exercise little or no control, and in this respect they are unfortunate. For countries whose national income is so largely dependent on the production of raw materials are subject to a greater extent than are industrialized nations to fluctuations in economic activity. The entire economic life of the nation revolves around the income derived from the disposal of these raw materials in the markets of the world, and an inability to make such disposal, or a marked diminution in the proceeds derived from the sale of these products, caused by either lack of demand or severe drop in prices, has its repercussions in every phase of national economic activity. In the Republics of Latin America, therefore, exports are not merely intended to meet the cost of imports. The revenues required to administer the government are derived principally from the duties levied on goods entering and leaving the country; and when, as in recent years, the value of the foreign trade suffers a shrinkage in value of anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent, many governments find themselves in financial embarrassment, unable to meet the expenses of administering the country. Being economically new, only a few of the countries have achieved a basis of economic development sufficiently broad so that when one source of income declines others may be tapped. Closely related to the drop in foreign trade has been the virtually complete

stoppage in the flow of international credit. Like all nations with relatively undeveloped natural resources, the countries of Latin America have been for years past, and will continue to be for many years to come, the market for the investment of large amounts of capital. Because of their comparative newness and lack of economic development these funds must come from abroad; and the cessation in this flow of credit during recent years, at the very time when it was most urgently needed, has had consequences but little less disastrous to the countries of Latin America than the shrinkage in exports and imports...."

Michigan
State
Fair

An editorial in Michigan Farmer for August 20 says: "That progress is being made toward the agriculturalization of the Michigan State Fair is shown by this simple fact that from early entries it would appear that more Michigan bred and owned horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry will be exhibited at Detroit from Sept. 4 to 10 than at any session of this fair since it began eighty-three years ago. This together with the action of the board in democratizing the fair by cutting admission to twenty-five cents suggests that real efforts are being made to have a State fair for the people with proper emphasis on the farmer's part therein...."

Prices

An editorial in The New York Times for August 28 says: "No aspect of the economic situation has been watched more anxiously than the course of staple prices. This was believed to be the real key to possible revival. Absence of any definite and continuous check to the downward movement was one of the principal causes for discouragement. Between 1929 and the present summer the Labor Bureau's index number of average prices had risen in only three months--September of 1930, August of 1931 and last January--but these advances were temporary and of only fractional proportions. Beginning in the second week of last June, however, a sustained though gradual advance in the general average began. The bureau's weekly average has been raised in all but one of the ten weeks since that time, and the rise during the period has been more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What is of more significance, the advance has affected an unusually large number of separate commodities, some of which have made striking gains. As compared with the low level of the present year, the rise of cotton has been 73 per cent, of silk 63 per cent, of rubber 52 per cent, of lead 30 per cent, of wool 25 per cent. The change in other commodities has been much smaller. Some have gone lower; but the London market has laid stress on the fact that great declines in prices invariably begin with the so-called 'primary products,' and that the logical beginning of recovery should occur in the same class...."

Vivisection
in Germany Berlin correspondence of the Journal of the American Medical Association for August 13 says: "The antivivisectionists in Germany do not play as big a part as in some other countries. Nevertheless it becomes at times necessary to take action

against them....The eradication of great epidemics and the advances of serotherapy and chemotherapy and in the diagnosis of disease have been initiated and extended by means of animal experimentation; which applies also to numerous surgical operations. Even the animals would protest against the antivivisectionists, for they have derived the greatest advantages from vivisection. Through animal experiments the protective serums against anthrax, swine erysipelas, hog cholera, foot and mouth disease, and the like, have been developed. Furthermore, human contacts with animals have been endangered by certain diseases. Psittacosis may attack the whole family; Bang's disease may affect the caretakers of stock, and undulant fever the keepers of goats. The crass ignorance of biologic and medical matters, even in educated circles, can be combated only by constantly calling attention to the great scientific achievements. Of course, animal experiments must be carried out as conservatively as possible, for which there are in Germany legal provisions."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 29.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 59 1/2 to 51 1/2¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 59 1/2 to 60 1/2¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 49 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 49 to 49 3/4¢; St. Louis 54 1/2 to 55 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 53¢; Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 57 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 47 3/4 to 51 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 48 3/4 to 51 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 30 3/4¢; Chicago 32 to 33 1/4¢; St. Louis 32 1/4 to 32 3/4¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 30 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 to 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 30 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/4 to 18 3/4¢; St. Louis 19 1/4 to 19 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 18 1/2¢; Kansas City 17 3/4¢; Chicago 16 3/4 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 18 to 18 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Chicago 29 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.07 to \$1.08 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.50; slaughter pigs (100 to 130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.15 (soft or

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice, (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.50.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes jobbing at 65¢-\$1.15 per 100-pound sack in city markets; few sales f.o.b. shipping points at 75¢. Long Island sacked Cobblers 80¢-95¢ in New York City. Chicago carlot sales Minnesota Early Ohios 55¢-62½¢ per 100 pounds, with f.o.b. sales 38¢-45¢. Carlot sales Minnesota Cobblers 70¢ in Chicago; 45¢-48¢ f.o.b. shipping points. Wisconsin Cobblers 60¢-70¢ per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes jobbing at 50¢-85¢ per standard flat crate in consuming centers; 30¢-40¢ f.o.b. cash-track at Rocky Ford. Maryland and Delaware flat crates bringing 25¢-60¢ in eastern markets. Massachusetts yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in large eastern markets; mostly 44¢ f.o.b. Connecticut River Valley points. Midwestern yellow onions jobbing at 35¢-65¢ per 50-pound bag in city markets. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes mostly \$1-\$2 in consuming centers, \$2.75 per barrel in Chicago; f.o.b. sales East Shore points \$1-\$1.15 per barrel or 40¢-45¢ per bushel tub. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in midwestern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20½¢; 90 score, 19½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24½¢; Standards, 18½ to 20½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 8.34¢ per pound. One year ago the price stood at 6.28¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.12¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr., Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 52

Section 1

August 31, 1932.

THE FARM "STRIKE"

A Des Moines dispatch today says: "An armistice late yesterday quieted this sector of the Farmers' Holiday Association's struggle for higher agricultural prices, but near Omaha, Nebr., and Sioux Falls, S.Dak., it flared out in renewed vigor.... Mayor Metcalfe, of Omaha, ordered city officials to break up a truck blockade established outside the city limits, and Sheriff McDonald swore in twenty deputies to push picket lines outside a 3-mile limit over which the city has jurisdiction. Ten highways at Sioux Falls were picketed by farmers who hope to get, by preventing marketing of milk, an increase of 50 cents or \$1.75 a hundredweight...."

AT THE GENETICS CONGRESS

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch today reports: "A new discovery in plant breeding, regarded as epoch-making, which permits growing of tropical and sub-tropical fruits in northern climates and allows crossing of varieties of seeds requiring entirely different periods of vegetation, was announced at Cornell University yesterday during the last general session of the International Congress of Genetics! This discovery, which opens the way for creation of many new varieties of fruits and other foods, was made recently in Odessa, Russia, by Dr. T. D. Lyssenko, and was reported here by Dr. N. I. Vavilov, director of the Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad. The process involves a relatively simple treatment of the seed before planting and will make it possible to raise such tropical fruits as alligator pears and bananas, and such semi-tropical fruits as grapefruit, oranges and lemons in New York State, New England and the Middle West.... 'The remarkable discovery recently made by Dr. Lyssenko,' Dr. Vavilov said, 'opens enormous new possibilities before plant breeders and plant geneticists, in mastering individual variation. Dr. Lyssenko found simple physiological methods of shortening the period of growth, of transforming winter varieties into spring varieties and late varieties into early ones by inducing processes of fermentation in seeds before sowing them.'..."

FOREIGN DEBT CONVERSION

A Paris dispatch today says: "Following the example of Britain, a large-scale conversion of the public debt is being prepared by France. This project, according to unofficial reports, is likely to be launched in October and it will affect a total sum in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000,000. It is understood the conversion will be based on interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which will represent a considerable loss of interest for French holders of high-rated issues, some of which were made at 6 and 7 per cent.

BOSTON PLANS MEALS FOR UNEMPLOYED

An A.P. dispatch today from Boston states that that city's new 'one-cent dining room' for the unemployed opened August 29 under the auspices of the Volunteers of America. Some of the prices for food are: All soups, 1 cent; vegetable stew, 2 cents; bread pudding, 1 cent; beef stew or meat cakes, 5 cents.

Section 2

Avocados

An editorial in The Miami Herald for August 20 says:

"Like tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, Dame Nature has given south Florida one of its finest crops of avocados just at a time when there is the greatest general need for this fruit. The fact that avocados taste good or make up into wonderful salads is not so important to many right now as the fact that this fruit contains a balanced food within its skin, equal to meat, eggs or milk. When you can buy the equivalent of a quarter of a pound of good steak for five cents, as avocados are selling in many grocery stores today, it is no mystery why newcomers to south Florida soon become converts to the avocado once they learn about its values. With a balanced food content of about 3 per cent protein, 7 to 15 per cent fat and 5 per cent carbohydrates, the avocado forms the perfect meat substitute when hot weather orders the human system to slow down on the latter. Properly seasoned and prepared, the avocado forms a welcome variant to the usual and time-worn salads...."

Chinese
Condi-
tions

"The Economic Crisis in China" is the subject of an article in The People's Tribune (Shanghai) for July 15. This says in part: "...The wealthy people in the country have practically all flocked into the cities where they have some measure of protection, being driven to the railway centers and river ports by undisciplined soldiery and ~~an~~ anarchist banditry, leaving the villages in the interior to look after themselves. The result is that many farms are deserted. Agricultural land in the province of Shensi, for instance, is being sold at prices as low as twenty cents a mou. Some land near the capital, Sian, is sold at but \$6 a mou. The average land value in Shensi is said to be only \$2 a mou. This is simply due to the fact that after three years' drought and famine, one-third of Shensi's nine million population has been wiped out of existence and the rest has been reduced to extreme poverty.... Naturally there are few farmers left to till the land. On the other hand, the recent opening of the Chinghui Irrigation Canal watering about 500,000 mous of land in the districts of Lichuen, Yinyang, Sanyuan, Kaoling, and Lintung has considerably increased the value of land there, showing the imperative need of more constructive work of this kind in every devastated province, even when it can only be done gradually and on a small scale. All the money in the country is practically tied up in a few big cities. It is either hoarded or deposited in the banks, with the result that the banks have now more money than they can handle.... The plight of what was once the pride of China--the silk industry--can be deduced from the fact that while the seasonal demand for silver dollars in the previous years that was used in buying up the output of cocoons in Kiangsu amounted to about \$30,000,000, only an insignificant fraction of this sum has been called for this year, the balance having thus to be left idle in the bank-vaults. Other farm products are both scarce in quantity and low in price and, as a consequence, money seldom goes back to the country after it has once been attracted into the metropolitan cities.

The silk export trade of China has received a fatal blow this year. This ancient monopoly of the Old Cathay suffered irreparable losses in the world market in recent years, largely at the hands of the Japanese. Now, even the staggering efforts of the Chinese silk merchants in endeavoring to make a last stand in the world trade have been set to naught...."

Forestry in Schools An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for August 23 says: "According to the Atlanta Constitution it was a wise stop that the Georgia Forestry Association took at its recent convention in Rome when urging increased attention to forestry matters in the agricultural and vocational schools of that State. This, it is declared, will bring a wider realization of the necessity of forest conservation and rehabilitation. Probably to a great extent previously forestry has been advocated as desirable. Now it is remarked as necessary, essential, for the future good of the State--as it is for the South. The Constitution says that Georgia was the first State in the country to inaugurate the study of forest needs in the school system and declares that the movement has spread to practically include all such institutions. The Constitution further says that forestry instruction in the schools is pitched on a sound and wise basis, each institution dealing directly with the problems encountered in its territory. The courses include study of the cause and prevention of forest fires, the construction of seed beds, transplanting of trees, identification of species and measurements of standing timber. As indicated, in the special study including the growth and possibilities of the immediate section, there can be found sustained interest on the part of the students. They will be always working on something that definitely pertains to the prosperity of their county or district...."

New England Farm Market An editorial in New England Homestead for August 20 says: "It was an optimistic message that Clayton J. Hill, editor on the staff of a large eastern statistical organization, gave the 800 people who attended the annual field day at the Waltham station of Massachusetts State College earlier this month....He cited figures which have been given before, but are pertinent enough to be repeated. New England's annual food bill, he said, amounts to the enormous sum of one billion dollars. Of that amount one-quarter or \$250,000,000 worth is produced within the borders of New England, leaving three-quarters or \$750,000,000 worth which is shipped in from outside sources. In the face of those figures who dares say that New England agriculture does not hold forth a golden opportunity, one made further attractive by the comparatively short haul to markets, which means lower transportation charges and enables produce to retain much of its original freshness and quality....Mr. Hill specifically mentioned the possibilities for New England poultrymen to further develop their own markets....He undoubtedly had in mind the competition from other areas when he suggested that New England farmers have

an opportunity to develop a market for New England produced trade-marked farm products....Of late years New England farmers have given more attention to an organized development of New England markets for New England farm products. Coming years will likely witness further progress. Mr. Hill's comments give encouragement to these efforts and serve to emphasize again the goal that lies ahead."

Research**Profits**

Science for August 19 says: "Science should receive part of the profits that result from research and new discoveries, to serve as 'seed' for further research and discoveries, in the opinion of Professor Winterton C. Curtis, of the University of Missouri. He states that the traditions of his profession forbid a scientific man from taking any personal profit from patentable ideas or discoveries that originate with him; and he often has the unpleasant experience of seeing work exploited commercially to the great financial benefit of some person or firm that did nothing toward its beginning or development, while not only the investigator but also the university or research laboratory that has given him working facilities and paid his salary struggle in financial straits. To remedy this, and to enable scientific institutions to obtain the equipment and materials needed for more efficient research, Professor Curtis recommends the organization by universities and non-commercial research establishments of holding companies, to take charge of patents issued to scientific workers. Commercial firms desiring to make use of such patents would then deal with these companies, paying cash and royalties to them, and making suitable guarantees for the protection of the scientific reputation of the worker and of his institution and for the public welfare. The institution would be represented on the board of directors of the holding company by faculty or administrative officers. An arrangement of the kind recommended by Professor Curtis has already been set up by the University of Cincinnati, to gain for its scientific research and eventually for its general funds the financial benefits accruing from patents issued on the work of its Basic Science Laboratory. Other institutions which have made arrangements to gain for research some of the benefits of scientific discoveries by their members include the University of Wisconsin, the University of Illinois and St. Louis University Medical School."

Wild Game**Production**

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for August 20 says: "It is entirely possible that production of game birds, especially bob white quail and ring-necked pheasants, may become a profitable adjunct to regular farming on many farms. Think not? Remember but a few years ago when the growing of sweet clover as a field crop was sneered at by many who said it couldn't be done and if it could be done, what would you do with the stuff? Remember the scoffing and doubt that accompanied the first attempts and direful failures with soy beans as a field crop. Still both of these have become established within less than 20 years. What about raising game birds? There is more scientific information about their culture right now than was known about either of those crops then. There is more experience in the art of poultry raising which is adaptable to game bird raising than could be applied by the corn raiser to sweet clover..."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for September says: "To abolish county farm agent work in any county in the name of economy is penny wise and pound foolish. Tax reduction is important, but it is not our only problem. We might even abolish all State and county taxes now and still not have a prosperous people. Hence even more important than tax reduction is the creation of more wealth so that taxes, whatever they are, can be paid. We must develop livestock, dairying, and poultry and other new sources of farm income, and in all these and other ways the county farm agent can develop enough new tax income to more than pay his cost, not to mention the increased benefits to farmers and the public."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

August 30.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 58 1/4 to 60 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 49¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 48 1/2 to 49¢; Chicago 55 1/2 to 56 1/2¢; St. Louis 54 to 54 1/2, nominal; No.1 S.R. Winter Minneapolis 44 3/8¢; St. Louis 57¢, nominal; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 49 3/4 to 50 1/4¢; Chicago 56 1/2 to 57¢; St. Louis 56 1/2 to 57¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 47 3/8 to 51 3/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 48 3/8 to 51 3/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 33 1/2 to 35 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; Chicago 33 1/4 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; St. Louis 32 to 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32¢; Chicago 33 1/4 to 33 3/4¢; St. Louis 32 3/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 3/4 to 19¢; St. Louis 19¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 18 1/4¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 17 3/4 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 18 to 18 1/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 27 to 31¢; Chicago 28 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.08 3/4 to \$1.10 3/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$4.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.50.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes jobbed at 75¢-\$1.15 per 100-pound sack in large city markets; few f.o.b. sales at 85¢ in northern and central New Jersey. Long Island sacked Cobblers 80¢-95¢ in New York City, with Boston dealers getting 85¢-90¢ per 100 pounds of Maine Cobblers. Chicago carlot sales Minnesota Early Ohios 60¢-62½¢ per 100 pounds; f.o.b. sales 40¢ in southeastern Minnesota. Wisconsin Cobblers 65¢ in Chicago carlot market. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 40¢-85¢ per standard flat crate in consuming centers; weak at 30¢-35¢ f.o.b. cash-track at Rocky Ford. Maryland and Delaware standard-45 crates 75¢-\$1 in New York City, with flats at 40¢-75¢. Massachusetts yellow onions jobbing at 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; few f.o.b. sales at 40¢ in Connecticut River Valley. Midwestern yellow onions bringing 30¢-65¢ per 50-pound bag in large terminals. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes mostly \$1-\$2 per barrel in city markets, high as \$2.75 in Chicago, with bushel packages ranging generally 50¢-85¢; f.o.b. sales East Shore points at \$1.05-\$1.15 per barrel or 40¢-45¢ per bushel tub. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20½¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner Barry Company quotations): Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 18½ to 20¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 50 points to 8.34¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 6.24¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 53 points to 8.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 48 points to 8.64¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 53

Section 1

September 1, 1932.

THE FARM "STRIKE"

A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch today says: "The farmers' 'holiday' which was to have forced up the price of farm products to 'production cost' in thirty days was halted last night following the shooting of fourteen pickets earlier in the day in Cherokee County. Milo Reno, national chairman of the Farmers' Holiday Association, and John Chalmers, committee chairman, in a joint telegram to all officers of the association announced that a 'temporary truce' had been called because of the shooting and in view of the Governors' conference set for Sept. 9 at Sioux City. The sentiment here is that the announcement spells a virtual admission of defeat for the movement which began on Aug. 8....The decision to call off the strike followed by a few hours an admonition from Governor Turner that 'law and order must be maintained and the highways kept open.' Two additional setbacks yesterday discouraged the leaders of the farm holiday movement. One was the refusal of the strongly organized Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association to take part in the milk blockade. The other was the scant attendance at the State fair of a meeting called by the Farmers' Union to broadcast the objects of the holiday movement....There were only twenty-eight persons in the tent when the time for speaking arrived, and Miller canceled the speech. ...Much skepticism prevails here as to whether the Governors' meeting will be held. The call was issued last Saturday by Governor Green of South Dakota, who asked the Governors of fifteen States to meet in Sioux City to discuss a plan to raise the price of agricultural products...."

ECLIPSE AND VIOLET RAYS

A Bloomfield, N.J., dispatch today reports: "Dr. J. W. Marden, assistant director of research at the laboratories of the Westinghouse Lamp Company at Bloomfield, said last night an experiment, performed during the eclipse yesterday, indicated that ultra-violet rays reached the earth directly from the sun and that the sky dome, consisting of the clouds and the rarefied atmosphere above them, did not act as a reflector redirecting the rays to earth. Measurements of the sun's ultra-violet rays have been taken throughout this year by the laboratories. On the basis of the figures thus obtained it was evident that ultra-violet rays from the sun were reduced yesterday as the eclipse approached totality, Dr. Marden said. This he viewed as indicating that the sky dome did not reflect an appreciable amount of the rays to earth."

FRENCH FRUIT QUOTAS

An A.P. dispatch today from Paris reports: "American negotiators obtained what they regarded as a small victory yesterday when the French agreed to consider their proposal for liberal interpretation of French import quotas on American fruits pending conclusion of a trade treaty. It is the American contention that the present quotas, affecting principally apples and pears and representing a reduction of approximately thirty-nine per cent in imports of American fruit, adversely affect United States trade. The Washington representatives are seeking the adoption of the American figures on the volume of imports from the United States in the last three years, on which the quotas are based instead of the lower French figures."

Section 2

Business Conditions In its monthly discussion of business, the American Bankers Association Journal for September says: "In normal times the business year is characterized by peaks of activity in the spring and fall. Usually the most pronounced lull comes in summer. Not since 1928, however, have we witnessed this customary procession of events. The question is: Have we returned to a normal state where seasonal tendencies will once more assert themselves? On the basis of statistics through July there was no definite improvement. Up to mid-August there was only scattered testimony which had not found its way into statistics. Yet since July 8 stock prices enjoyed the most sustained rise in two and a half years while other financial markets moved in sympathy. Obviously somewhere, the financial markets have seen something to encourage them. This encouragement lies in four directions: the banking and financial situation, commodity prices, further mobilization of defences against the depression and in the security markets themselves. It has become clear that ...we have seen the end of the depression's financial panic. Since the last flare-up bank suspensions have declined about 50 per cent. Thanks to a decline in hoarding, to Federal Reserve's open market operations and the reversal of the gold movement, member bank borrowings fell to the lowest figure touched since last September. Circulation, which measures hoarding, declined \$70,000,000 between July 1, and mid-August, while the country added \$96,000,000 to its stocks of gold during the eight weeks ended August 10. Moreover, member bank credit, the expansion of which the Federal Reserve has been seeking to attain since February, turned sharply higher the first week in August. Equally important during the month July 15--August 15 was the stability shown by commodity prices. Conscious influences have been at work the past month in the business situation as follows: The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the railroads of the eastern territory to proceed with their four-system consolidation plan; organization of the system of Home Loan banks to strengthen the small home mortgage situation; opening up of the reserve banks to borrowers directly; expansion of the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide funds for necessary railway improvements and equipment purchases, and for the purchase by processors of raw materials where banking facilities are not otherwise available; functioning of the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Act, permitting national banks to issue currency against long-term Government loans bearing $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent or less. Regarding the desirability of some there exists a difference of opinion, but the tendency has been to regard them not singly but as part of a broad general program to overcome the forces of psychological deflation."

Cotton Industry Upturn An editorial in Southern Cultivator for September 1 says: "Reviewing the upward turn in conditions throughout the South, Ben Cothran, night editor of the southeastern bureau of the United Press, reports that 'laborers are being called back to work, 10 per cent cuts are being lifted and Dixie is becoming

again the happy land the song writers have always made it.' There can be no doubt about the accuracy of the estimate of this capable commentator, who is in constant daily touch with financial, industrial and commercial affairs in each of the South Atlantic States. Federal Reserve trade reviews have shown that the South has suffered comparatively less than any other section of the country. Our retail and wholesale trade has fallen off materially less than in either the North or the West. We have suffered fewer, and less disastrous, bank failures. It is only natural, therefore, that the whirring spindles in southern mills, the increased activity in our markets of every kind and the evident enhanced optimism of our financiers, industrialists and merchants should lead the country in its march back to more normal conditions. Thousands of mill workers in the South have been put back to work after months of idleness; the volume of orders for textiles has greatly increased; many millions have been added to the value of cotton by price increases, and general prediction is made that the prices received for tobacco and other major crops will be higher than in years...."

Milk Prices An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for August 17 says: "The Argus-Leader has no disposition to become an arbitrator in the controversies now underway in Sioux Falls between milk producers and distributors. The determination of a fair price for everyone concerned is something that is quite beyond our province and our understanding. But there are a few things of a general nature that should be considered. Three groups are involved in the dispute over milk prices. They are the consumers, the distributors and the producers. The producers insist that the prices paid to them by the distributors are too low. It is our impression that there is a desire to be fair on the part of everyone concerned. We know that the consumers in Sioux Falls are willing to pay a fair price for their milk. They expect the farmer to receive an adequate sum for his product and the distributor to be paid for his job of bottling and delivering the milk. The consumer is not seeking charity and is not asking either the distributor or the producer to operate at a loss. We are convinced, too, that the distributor is willing to be reasonable. He seeks something for his work and is entitled to it. The farmers, we are sure, are also willing to be fair. They will be content with a price that covers their production costs and a bit extra for their services. Now, with this attitude so prominently displayed by each of the three groups concerned, it would seem that a fair basis for operation could be devised readily. No occasion, it seems, exists for harsh words or other difficulties. It is far better that the controversial points be ironed out in conferences than in unpleasant flare-ups whose disturbing traces will remain for a long time."

Northwest Cattle Business An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for August 15 says: "The dairy cattle business of the Pacific Northwest is fair. All indications point to that fact. Fundamentally we think it is better than nine or ten years ago when stuff with fancy pedigrees

sold for more than fancy prices. The situation is sounder than it was then. In those days the buyer often paid prices that made it impossible for him to come out in the clear even under normal conditions--and it was not long before conditions were below normal, which made it all the more difficult. Now good cattle are moving off the breeding farms readily, and at fair prices. And, after all, a brisk demand resulting in actual purchase is the surest symptom of the healthiest possible condition....On this sound basis, the cow business in this territory is good. It ought to stay that way...."

Roadside Markets An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for August 6 says: "At least 100 growers in the six New Jersey counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Morris and Sussex are operating roadside markets according to the official regulations that stamp them as approved by special inspection committees of the State. These accredited farmers' roadside markets benefit the producers by effecting a marked increase in their sales. The consumer is benefited because the approved signs enable him to differentiate between roadside markets of bona fide farmers and those of hucksters posing as farmers while selling inferior produce. Roadside market committees are appointed in these counties by the county boards of agriculture for the purpose of giving the roadside stands displaying official approval signs unannounced inspection at various times throughout the season. In order to receive official approval the grower must offer only fresh produce, at least 50 per cent of which has been raised on his own farm and the remainder purchased directly from a nearby farm. All products on sale must be clean, and honestly graded so that the top of the package gives a true representation of the entire contents. If the grower conforms to these regulations, and practices only fair business dealings, he may rent from his county roadside marketing committee one of the signs that stamps his market as inspected and accredited by the committee. This inspection includes the farm and the crops or livestock produced, as well as the market itself, and the committee holds the right to revoke permission to display the approval sign at any farm which, upon unannounced inspection, is found violating the stipulated rules."

Tung Oil Industry An editorial in The Miami Herald for August 1 says: "Among the lesser known products of this State which are rapidly taking their places in the big money scale is tung oil, the product of pressure on nuts from the tung tree. The other day an Atlanta banker bought 2,280 acres in Lake County and his representatives placed orders for tung trees from the Lockhart nursery, the only one in the State supplying such trees. There is no indication that this is a promotion. The new owner has had experience in growing coffee, cocoa and rubber in the tropics and turns naturally to an underdeveloped industry when he decides to enter Florida. There is sufficient tung oil production in central Florida now to warrant an annual Tung Festival, and the stimulus of this Lake County development is bound to spread. Tung oil, the basis for some feeble puns among newspapers when times are

dull, is commercially one of the ingredients of varnish and much of the present supply is imported from the Orient. The demand is considerably larger than Florida can ever fill, but it is encouraging to notice the constantly expanding agricultural program of our State and to know that in the production of tung oil, as in many other items of commerce, Florida is reaching out to get her share of the business."

Wool A Boston dispatch states that the wool market is experiencing the largest concentrated buying within a given period for years and prices are responding buoyantly to the increased manufacturers' demand.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products August 31.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 57 to 59¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 57 to 58¢; No.1 hard winter Kansas City 47 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 3/4¢; Chicago 53 1/2¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢ nominal; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 56¢; No.2 S.R. Winter 46 3/4 to 52¢, nominal; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 52¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 47 5/8 to 51 5/8¢; No.1 Durum 48 5/8 to 51 5/8¢ (Duluth); No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 7/8 to 34 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/4 to 29 3/4¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 31 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 3/4 to 30 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 to 30 1/2¢; Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 18¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 18 to 18 1/2¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 16 3/4 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 35¢; Chicago 29 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.07 to \$1.09.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70 to \$4.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.75.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 19½¢; 90 score, 19¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 18½ to 19½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17½ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 32 points to 8.02¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 6.11¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 30 points to 8.32¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 8.32¢.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes jobbing at 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pound sack in eastern city markets; few f.o.b. sales at 85¢ at shipping points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 80¢-95¢ and Green Mountains 95¢-\$1 in New York City, with Boston dealers still getting 85¢-90¢ on Maine Cobblers. Chicago carlot sales Wisconsin Cobblers 65¢-70¢ per 100 pounds, while Minnesota Early Ohios brought 60¢-65¢ in Chicago and 37½¢-43¢ at shipping points. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 40¢-75¢ per standard flat crate in consuming centers; 30¢ f.o.b. cash-track at Rocky Ford. Maryland and Delaware standard-45 crates 50¢-\$1 and flat crates 35¢-65¢ in New York. Massachusetts yellow onions jobbing at 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound bag in a few eastern cities; 38¢-40¢ f.o.b. Connecticut River Valley points. Midwestern yellow onions, .25¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes mostly \$1-\$2 per barrel, with Chicago sales at \$2.75 f.o.b. range of \$1-\$1.15 per barrel or 40¢-45¢ per bushel tub at shipping points on Eastern Shore. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in a few midwestern markets. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 54

Section 1

September 2, 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF DRIVE

A New York dispatch today says: "The 'share-the-work movement' conceived at a conference of President Hoover with business leaders in Washington last Friday to lessen unemployment throughout the country was definitely started yesterday with the opening of national headquarters at New York. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, appointed by the President as chairman of a co-ordinating committee to direct the drive, assumed charge of the campaign and announced plans to put at least 1,000,000 unemployed back at work. Mr. Teagle has obtained a leave of absence from his company and will devote his entire time to his new task. It was his hope that the job campaign might eventually put 2,000,000 men and women back at work. This, he told reporters, would not only bring substantial relief to the workers concerned but should prove a powerful impetus toward economic recovery.... The campaign is to be waged through the banking and industrial committees established last May in each of the twelve Federal Reserve regions...."

FARMERS' "HOLIDAY" MOVEMENT

A Dies Moines, Iowa, dispatch today says: "The blockade of Sioux City and ineffective picketing at other places in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota continued yesterday despite a nine-day truce in the farmers' holiday movement called on Wednesday by Milo Reno, national chairman. The tension at Cherokee, Clinton and Council Bluffs, Iowa, had relaxed, however, and the end of the striking activities that began three weeks ago appeared near...."

STABILIZING BOARD SELLS EXCHANGE COFFEE

The Grain Stabilization Corporation sold yesterday at 14.27 to 14.53 cents a pound its first offerings of 62,500 bags of coffee, or 8,325,000 pounds of the 1,050,000 bags which it obtained from Brazil last year in exchange for wheat, according to the press today. The report says: "The prices, which were substantially above the nominal quotation in the New York spot green coffee market on Wednesday, brought about heavy buying on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, where future contracts closed 25 to 56 points net higher for Santos coffee...."

BRITISH ASSOCIA- TION MEETING

A York, England, dispatch today says: "A new theory to explain why all living matter is dissymmetric, instead of symmetric like non-living matter, a puzzle that Pasteur tried to solve, was offered yesterday before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting, by Dr. W. H. Mills, president of the chemistry section and reader in stereo-chemistry at Cambridge. Dr. Mills said he believed he had found a connection between the mystery of growth and the peculiar behavior of light in relation to living cells. Both growth and light behavior, he stated, are intimately linked with the existence of 'right-handed' and 'left-handed' molecules. 'Right-handed' molecules are those that cause a plane of light rays to rotate toward the right, clockwise fashion. 'Left-handed' molecules are those that cause the plane of light to rotate toward the left, counter-clockwise. Sugar, for example, is a 'right-handed' molecule...."

Section 2

Bond
Market

The bond market has had so perpendicular an advance in the past month as to lend encouragement to the view that the forces of the depression are at last being routed, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its current discussion of the bond market. "Led by United States Government issues, virtually all classifications of domestic bonds have staged the sharpest rally of the depression," the journal says. "The market has been increasing steadily in breadth, the public together with institutions has begun again to buy, and the volume of turnover has had a substantial expansion. As in the case of the stock market, bonds have won, rather than lost, supporters as the price advancement gained headway. Of great significance has been the fact that savings banks, for the first time during the year, have placed a greater amount of their funds in bonds than in real estate mortgages. The defection of the banks from the bond market, whether by choice or necessity, in the first half of the year served to magnify the one-sidedness of the market, and their return can be counted on to increase the momentum of the upswing. It has been rather more than a coincidence that other institutions should have been won over to the bond market directly after the commercial banks and trust companies in New York banded together to buy some of the higher grade bonds for long term investment. Reasons for the swift rise in bond prices do not lie wholly on the surface of the news; instead, the intangibles have played the role of greater importance, with the chief contributing factor the very real beginning made in displacing fear from, and restoring confidence to, the minds of institutional and private investors, business men and bank depositors. So wide and so energetic an attack has been made on the forces of depression by governmental and private business interests alike that the belief that the avenues of approach to better business are being paved has won supporters on all sides."

British
Farm Sit-
uation

M. Farmer Murphy, of the London bureau of the Baltimore Sun, writes at length on the farm situation in Britain in the September issue. He states that though less than 30 per cent of English food is home grown, prices are demoralized and the land is overwhelmed with debt. He says in part: "The plight of farmers in England is much the same as in the United States. In spite of artificial aids such as the wheat quota and tariff duties on some products devised by the Government to remedy matters, the farmers are each year operating at a loss, with the consequence that they are getting deeper into debt and in thousands of cases have been forced into bankruptcy and off the land entirely. In the face of this condition of agriculture a well-known writer on economic subjects, A. J. Penty, says in an article in the New English Weekly, that the country as a whole is 'in measurable distance of a food shortage.' He says that of the total consumption of food only thirty per cent is home grown and the rest imported. The imported products have hitherto been paid for by the export trade and the income from foreign investments brought in 250,000,000 pounds, but he says it is

estimated that this amount has since declined by sixty per cent and the export trade has also fallen off. The loss of this income can be met for a time by borrowing but that can not last forever, he points out, and asks where is the country going to get something to eat if it does not do something to revive home production and increase it. It is fairly obvious from the complaints of millers and bakers that the wheat quota is not going to help either the farming community as a whole or the public in general very much, if at all. It means, they say, an increase in the price of flour of about 40 cents on every 280 pounds. They further assert that this is being paid for the benefit of farmers who produce only five per cent of the total amount of wheat consumed, and that English wheat is not good for bread-making anyhow.

"An investigation was recently made of a big section devoted to general farming in Lincolnshire, which is called the Wolds, and the results published in the Morning Post. It was revealed that if it were not for a real love of the land on the part of owners of large estates and their desire to keep things going at all costs, vast tracts would have to be abandoned and let run to weeds and brush. Even as it is, many large farms have had to be abandoned. So acute has the situation become that in many cases the owners have not only forgiven tenants their rent, but have actually paid them to remain and till the fields. A similar state of affairs existed in the nineties of the last century, when promissory notes which had been given to tide over the crisis were finally torn up and the slate wiped clean. Not even a note is being exacted today...."

Canning in Texas An editorial in Southern Cultivator for September 1 says: "The farmers of Texas, according to information in a bulletin of the American Cotton Cooperative Association of New Orleans, are setting a splendid example to those of other Southern States in a record increase in canning activities. Last year's record in Texas of 50,000,000 cans has already been eclipsed this year and the statement is made that 'all over the South the canning movement is at the point where it will soon serve home needs and overflow with a surplus for cash sales.' Canning plants have been established in many communities and plans are now under way for plants on wheels, which will move from point to point as season and crop conditions warrant. The cooperative association calls attention to other methods by which the farmers of Texas are putting their operations on a sounder business basis, especially in the matter of local cooperatives. One of these organizations, located in Cook County, has been functioning for 11 years. It is now handling approximately 60,000 pounds of milk daily, for which it pays its members \$15,000 a month. It is shipping 100 cars of grain a season and a car of livestock each week. It handles 10,000 cases of eggs a year and \$10,000 worth of poultry. It owns, free of debt, its own cheese factory, grain elevator and other institutions, and although located in a comparatively small community does a gross business in excess of \$400,000 a year. Needless to

say the farmers who are members of that cooperative organization have prospered despite the low price of farm products--just as those have who have organized similar marketing associations in Georgia...."

New England An editorial in New England Homestead for September 3
Conditions says: "It is encouraging to have the New England Council declare that the level of confidence and business tone in New England is distinctly higher. Its survey shows a number of instances of plant reopenings and recall of workers. It is especially notable in textile and shoe industries. The better agricultural situation is commented upon. Number of summer visitors and their spendings, although below normal, have helped greatly to swell receipts and keep business looking forward. Even our New England railroads continue to be conspicuous for their relatively better showing than most of those in the United States...."

Purchasing Howard F. Bigelow writes "On the Effort to Stabilize the
Power of Purchasing Power of Money" in American Mercury for August. He
Money says in part: "...Yet even this average market-basket is hardly representative of the actual expenditures of any particular workingman's family. Workers with larger incomes spend their money differently from workers with smaller incomes. Workers in the eastern manufacturing centers spend their money differently from workers in cities of the Middle West or the Pacific coast. This same study (of the Bureau of Labor Statistics) showed that families with incomes of less than \$900 in 1918-1919 spent 44% of their income for food, as compared with 34% spent for food in families having an income of \$2,500 or more. The lower income group spent 13.2% for clothing as compared with 20% for the higher, 14.5% for rent as compared with 10.6%, 6.8% as against 4.1% for fuel and light, and 20% for house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities as against 30% in the upper income group. Workers in cities in the North Atlantic States spent over 40% of their income for food, and only 20% or less for miscellaneous commodities. But in most of the cities of the Pacific coast food took less than 35% and there was available not far from 30% for household furnishings and miscellaneous commodities....Because they recognize that there are even greater variations in the contents of the market-baskets of widely separated income groups, the statisticians of the National Bureau of Economic Research have attempted to get a more accurate basis of measurement than any single index can afford by computing a series of five separate indices for five classes of consumers: families spending around \$25,000 a year, families spending around \$5,000 a year, urban laborers, farmers, and farm laborers. This series of indices clearly shows that the cost of living and the purchasing power of different groups do not vary in anywhere near the same proportion, or even always in the same direction...."

Rhode Island Honey An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for August 20 says: "Rhode Island honey producers are increasing yield of honey and are anxious to supply the needs of Rhode Island consumers. Rhode Island probably does not produce more than 20 per cent of all the honey that is consumed within the State, but the quality is extremely high. Due to the demand on the part of Rhode Island honey producers, the Rhode Island Bureau of Markets has established a grade for extracted honey and has permitted the New England Quality Label to be used on such honey as meets this grade. The consistency of honey varies to a great extent with the climate and the season of the year in which the honey is produced. The Rhode Island climate is especially suited to the production of the highest quality, heavy-bodied honey. Most Rhode Island honey is about halfway between light and dark."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Sept. 1.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 58 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 58 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/2 to 47 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 47 to 47 1/4¢; Chicago 53 1/2 to 54¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 56¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 to 49¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 51 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 3/8 to 50 3/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 3/8 to 50 3/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 33 3/4 to 35 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 31 3/4 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 3/4 to 30 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 30 1/4 to 30 3/4¢; Chicago 31 3/4 to 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 to 30 1/2¢; Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/2 to 19¢; St. Louis 18 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 18 1/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 33 to 36¢; Chicago 30 to 38¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.07 to \$1.09.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.75.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes jobbed at 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; few f.o.b. sales at 85¢ at shipping points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85¢-95¢ in New York City, and Maine Cobblers 85¢ per 100 pounds in Boston. Chicago carlot sales Minnesota Early Ohios 60¢-62½¢ per sack, with f.o.b. range of 38¢-42¢. Wisconsin Cobblers 70¢ in Chicago. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 40¢-75¢ per standard flat crate in large terminal markets; 30¢-35¢ f.o.b. cash-track in Rocky Ford district. Maryland and Delaware standard-45 crates 50¢-90¢ and flats 30¢-65¢ in New York. Massachusetts yellow onions mostly 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; few f.o.b. sales at 40¢ in Connecticut River Valley section. Midwestern yellows jobbing at 25¢-75¢ per 50-pound bag in most city markets. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes jobbing at \$1-\$1.85 per barrel in most terminals, high as \$2.50 in Chicago, with bushel packages at 35¢-80¢ in many markets; f.o.b. sales on Eastern Shore at \$1.10-\$1.15 per barrel or 40¢-45¢ per bushel tub. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel in terminals.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20½¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 18½ to 19¾¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17½ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points to 7.95¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.10¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 8.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 8.25¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 55

Section 1

September 3, 1932.

FARMERS' HOLIDAY MOVEMENT

An A.P. dispatch from Duluth, Minn., today says: "Minnesota farmers were advised last night by Governor Olson to withhold all nonperishable produce from the market until after the Midwest governor's conference next Friday at Sioux City, Iowa. The governor's statement was issued following receipt of a telegram from Carlos W. Goltz, attorney for the Woodbury (Iowa) County Farmers Holiday Association, in which he was asked to issue a proclamation against marketing of produce...."

A Sioux City, Iowa, A.P. dispatch says: "More intensive picketing of highways into Sioux City was ordered late yesterday by Woodbury County leaders of farmers' nonselling 'strike' which was confined to the territory around Sioux City in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, involving five counties.... John Chalmers, Iowa chairman of the National Farmers Holiday Association, announced all Iowa county leaders will meet in Des Moines September 6 to plan to extend the movement and to discuss proposals to be offered at the governors' meeting."

TOBACCO MARKETS TO CLOSE

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch today says: "Marcus P. McWhorter, statistician of the State department of agriculture, said yesterday that six Georgia tobacco markets would close at the end of this week and indications are the remainder of the markets will be closed by the end of the following week, due to the short crop. Those he said would close this week are at Adel, Blackshear, Hahira, Nashville, Pelham and Waycross."

PRICE AVERAGE

The monthly index number of average commodity prices, compiled by Dun's Review as of Sept. 1, reckons an increase in the general average of $4 \frac{1}{8}$ per cent. This is the largest recovery in the average reported in any month since the decline began in 1929, the next two largest monthly advances of the period in the Dun index being the $2 \frac{7}{8}$ recovery of October, 1931, and the $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent advance of last July. The advance in the average scored during the two months since July 1, when the Dun index touched its lowest of the period, has been exactly 7 per cent, and the average is the highest since last April. The Sept. 1 average still shows a decline of $5 \frac{3}{8}$ per cent for the twelve months and 31 per cent from the high level of 1929 reached in March. (Press, Sept. 2.)

BRITISH COTTON STRIKE

Commerce and Finance for August 31 says: "Our private advices from Lancashire indicate that the strike of cotton mill operatives there has been reluctantly indorsed by the wage earners. The principle involved seems to be the right of the manufacturers to extend the use of labor-saving machinery. In private conversations they concede its ultimate adoption but the younger workers are reluctant to accept temporary reductions in income that necessarily follow the introduction of labor-saving inventions."

Section 2

Back to the Land Movement An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for September says: "In the past twelve months the rural section has gained more than 600,000 in population. This is as might be expected. Some of the unemployed have sought homes back with parents and relatives and some have gone back to farms of their own that they left temporarily. Generally these newcomers have just helped carry on the farming that was already under way so the movement offered no especial peril to the individuals and no new problem of overproduction. This is all under existing conditions that agriculture can offer the unemployed of the cities. There is no place on the farm for them. The country has a surplus of labor that deserves first consideration and that is better trained for the tasks. Generally plenty of tenants and hands and to spare can be found in the community or in an adjoining community. The unemployed man of the city that has enough capital to buy or rent a farm for cash rent and to furnish himself for a year has enough to care for himself and family for a year and more without farming. On an average his funds will go farther if spent wisely for living than if spent as he will spend at starting farming. Present conditions offer no hope of profit to the inexperienced. If cities can arrange for unemployed to raise home gardens on lands rented by the municipality, that can be most useful in providing food for these families and healthful employment for those who would otherwise be idle. In a like manner it is possible that many urban communities could arrange for unemployed to get their fuel in nearby woods at a small cost to the towns or just for clearing some desirable land....This is as much as agriculture can offer the unemployed that have no direct connection with some farm."

Certified Seed Potatoes An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for August 20 says: "The growing of certified seed potatoes in Pennsylvania is increasing. Farmers cooperated with the State agricultural authorities in this work, producing over 90,000 bushels of certified seed last year. K. W. Lauer, of the State Agricultural Department, in charge of this work, says that the average yield of 44 certified seed-growers last year was 316.3 bushels per acre while the average for all potatoes grown in the State was 139 bushels."

Duck's Eggs The Lancet for August 13 says: "Duck's eggs never seem to be as popular as hen's eggs, though the total quantity consumed must be quite substantial. Many people do not care much for the taste, and others find that they are apt to 'disagree with them.' This qualified appreciation may have its ultimate explanation in the fact that they are liable to be dangerous as is explained in two short papers--a danger hitherto we believe entirely unsuspected apart from recent brief warnings. Dr. W.M. Scott, of the Ministry of Health, has investigated three separate cases of acute food poisoning (one of them fatal), in each of

which infection was imputed to a duck's egg (two fried, one raw). The aertrycke bacillus was isolated from the human cases, and eggs infected with the same bacillus were obtained from the corresponding flocks of ducks. By agglutination tests on the blood, 18 birds in a flock of 46 proved to be infected, and at least 4 of these laid infected eggs; in another place all of 9 were infected, and in another 2 out of 5. The tale is carried further by T. Dalling and G. K. Warrack, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, who heard of an epidemic among ducklings, and got blood from the parent birds for Widal tests: a number of the samples agglutinated Gaertner's bacillus. During the next 12 months five of the positive reactors laid 166 eggs, and from seven of these Gaertner's bacillus was isolated. The birds were then killed, and the same organism was found in the ovary in each case, and in no other organ. Exactly how the ducks became infected is not known, but their habits of grouting about in mud and garbage are probably significant, and the food-poisoning organisms in question occur endemically in rats and mice, and sometimes also in cattle; opportunities for infection are pretty freely available. A proportion of the birds infected when they are young probably die; some of the survivors evidently become chronic ovarian carriers and lay sporadically infected eggs...."

Hansen's An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for August 15 says: "Every rose need not have its thorns, Horticul- in the opinion of Dr. N.E.Hansen, professor of horticulture at tural South Dakota State College, and he has fortified his belief with Work a demonstration. He is now displaying thornless rose bushes, developed after a quarter of a century of intensive propagation. This most recent achievement of Dr. Hansen is only one of many in his useful life. For years, he has been devoting his time and efforts to helpful research and out of his endeavors have come many things of great value. He has toured the world, making trips to Siberia, Mongolia, Manchuria, Turkestan, Transcaucasia and North Africa in quest of ideas and plants, fruits and animals that could be adapted or blended to domestic advantage. He has originated many fruits, specially suited to the South Dakota climate. He has introduced numerous alfalfas and flowers. It is impossible to place a price upon his services to South Dakota and the United States. Of his accomplishments, it can be said that they are of untold value. He has enriched our resources by extending their use. The good that he has done will live through countless generations. The flowers he has created will delight the eye, his fruits will be relished and his plant and animal products will help the farmer. The life of Dr. Hansen has been an example of unselfish devotion to an ideal. He has been content in the satisfaction that he has derived from realizing that his efforts have benefited humanity...."

Pacific An editorial in California Cultivator for August 20
Coast Dairy says: "The 'swallow the surplus' campaign which was insti-
Conditions tuted recently to bring home to the dairymen of the Pacific
coast the fact that they should lend some assistance to their

own industry by using their share of dairy products, is beginning to have its effect in the reduction of dairy production and a slight strengthening of prices. Pacific coast creameries report butter production declining with week before last nine per cent below the same week a year ago. In the Los Angeles area where the cooperative association became weary of carrying 30,000 gallons of milk a day surplus for the industry, approximately 2,400 low producing cows went to the butcher in the first two weeks after this surplus was thrown onto the market and the price of all milk greatly reduced. The area can spare twice that many more poor cows. When they are gone the surplus problem will be solved temporarily and the industry can be made prosperous again if it does not violate the greatest of economic laws, that of balancing supply with demand."

Raw Milk
Competi-
tion

An editorial in The Dairy Record for August 24 says: "It is becoming increasingly apparent that it is time for pasteurized milk dealers to repeat, through advertising, their story with reference to their product. For, in many of those cities not having compulsory pasteurization ordinances the raw milk competition has become a serious menace to pasteurized milk distributors during the past two years, and just as long as the prices paid to producers remain at their present levels the competition will become greater. In many cities the number of raw milk dealers has increased at an alarming rate during a comparatively short time. The reason, of course, can be laid to the dissatisfaction of many producers with prices being paid to them by pasteurized milk distributors and deciding to establish their own milk routes. Raw milk competition is difficult competition at any time, but especially in these times when a difference of one or two cents per quart which are to be saved by buying raw milk means considerable to many families. After all of the publicity that was carried on for many years by the pasteurized milk dealers to give consumers the facts regarding the greater security of their product it would seem that it would be hard to unsell the public from using pasteurized milk. However, the steadily increasing use of raw milk is mute evidence of the need of constantly hammering on a subject to keep the public sold on a product...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 56

Section 1

September 6, 1932.

WHEAT AND COTTON

HOLDING PLAN

An A.P. dispatch today reports: "All remaining stores of stabilization wheat and cotton and approximately 2,000,000 additional bales of cotton controlled by cooperatives are to be held from the market until next year under an agreement announced last night by Chairman Stone, of the Farm Board. The definite plan was made public after a week of negotiations between the board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation following announcement that the corporation had allotted \$50,000,000 as a loan to enable the cotton to be withheld....The Grain Stabilization Corporation's statement said it now held less than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared with more than 250,000,000 bushels in July, 1931. This present store is not to be reduced by sales before next January, 'except such sales....as may be made for shipment to foreign countries that otherwise would not be important buyers of United States wheat.' In addition to this 3,000,000 bushels,' the statement said, 'the corporation owns a certain amount of futures contracts which serve to absorb part of the usual hedging pressure. The present amount of futures owned will be held at least until after January 1, 1933, thereby making a better market for producers than would otherwise exist.'"

Regarding cotton, Mr. Stone's statement said: "Of the 650,000 bales of cotton proposed to be marketed by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation prior to July 31, 1933, more than 300,000 bales have been sold. The corporation will immediately withdraw its remaining stocks from sale until March 1, 1933, with the exception of certain small amounts now on consignment in foreign countries, and such cotton as may be sold at 12 cents a pound or more, based on the near month of the New York Cotton Exchange. The American Cotton Cooperative Association will maintain its present stocks of the 1930 crop until July 31, 1933, with similar exceptions for sales at the above prices...."

FARM "HOLIDAY"

MOVEMENT

A Sioux City, Iowa, dispatch today says: "Violence broke out afresh in the farm strike area September 5 and four drivers were injured when pickets besieged a caravan of produce-laden trucks. Scores of drivers succeeded in bringing livestock to Sioux City yesterday, but when a group of truckers beyond James, a village north of here, decided to run the farmers' blockade, reports of their move reached picket lines and farmers hurriedly remobilized their forces and lay in wait for them. Yesterday's battle was in defiance of a truce proclaimed a week ago and occurred on the eve of a parley called by Iowa County leaders of the National Farmers' Holiday Association...."

COTTON RATES

A tentative agreement on revised rail-barge freight rates on cotton has been reached between representatives of the Federal Inland Waterways Corporation and the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

This was made known September 3 in a telegram received by Major Gen. T.Q. Ashburn, chairman of the corporation, from L.D. Chaffe, its traffic manager, who has been handling freight rate negotiations with southwestern railroads at St. Louis. (Press, Sept. 4.)

Section 2

Automobile A New York dispatch says: "The National Automobile
Produc- Chamber of Commerce estimates that automobile production in July
tion amounted to 112,600 units in the United States and Canada. This
 represented a contraction of 41 per cent compared with June pro-
 duction, which held up fairly well because of the late start in
 getting output under way this year, and was 49 per cent under
 July, 1931. For the first seven months of this year production
 amounted to 1,024,557 units, or 45 per cent under the same 1931
 period."

Back to An editorial in California Cultivator for August 27
Land says: "The back-to-the-farm movement is causing some of our
Movement agricultural economists much concern and, at first glance, it
 would appear that, with overproduction our chief problem, there
 is just reason for being alarmed over the prospect of thousands
 of new farmers adding to these surpluses. However, following
 every depression this country has ever suffered there has been
 a back-to-the-farm movement. When all other schemes for gaining
 a livelihood fail, people naturally turn to the farm--the source
 of our food supply--for relief. It does not seem to matter how
 depressed agriculture may be, it appears to be the only ray of
 hope when actual hunger stares them in the face. And, after all
 is said and done, it is but the natural reaction of the normal
 man when all else fails, as despite the centuries it has taken
 to build up our much talked of modern civilization, mankind still
 retains much of that primitiveness that instinctively prompts it
 to drift back to nature when trouble appears. Therefore, we see
 nothing new or startling in this present back-to-the-farm move-
 ment. Just as nothing could prevent the farm to city movement
 a few short years ago; when easy jobs, high wages and the lure
 of the great white way caused our younger folks as well as many
 of the older ones to leave the farm, so nothing is going to keep
 those who now want to get back from doing so. It must be ad-
 mitted that the present is a mighty poor time for the inexper-
 ienced to engage in commercial farming, but since agriculture
 is confronted with this back-to-the-farm movement, we may as well
 make the best of it by seeing that those who do become farmers
 become, so far as possible, self-sustaining rather than destructive
 competitors in the commercial production of those farm and or-
 chard crops already heavily overproduced...."

Egg An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker August 20 says:
Auction "The egg auction idea is spreading. The latest one is at
 Brockton, Mass., where the output of upwards of 75 southeastern
 Massachusetts producers are sold at 3 p.m. Monday and Thursday
 of each week. A minimum of 4,500 dozen per week for the sale is
 guaranteed. Sanford Alger, of Brockton, is president of the
 board of directors, and Henry White, of Whitman, is manager.
 Two grades of eggs, Massachusetts Special and Massachusetts Extra,
 established by the State department of agriculture, are sold."

Highway Beautification An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for August 16 says: "Main highways entering Sioux Falls bedecked with hollyhocks, long rows of the strikingly beautiful flowers on either side of the motorist as he points his car along the way--that's a dream of the Argus-Leader and several other organizations here and we hope that the general public will assist us in converting it into a reality. That has been done in other communities and it can be done here. Omaha just completed a campaign of this nature. The Omaha World-Herald enlisted the cooperation of numerous organizations, urged residents to save their surplus hollyhock seeds, arranged for their collection and then planted them along the highways. Next year the citizens of Omaha will have an opportunity to see the reward that is theirs as a result of the time taken to collect and plant the seeds...."

Immigration and Emigration The number of aliens leaving the United States permanently in the last fiscal year was nearly three times that of the new immigrants admitted for permanent residence, according to a statement by Secretary Doak. "During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932," the statement said, "only 35,576 permanent immigrants were admitted, and 103,295 alien residents left the United States with the expressed intention of making their homes in other countries. In other words, alien emigration exceeded immigration by 67,719...." (Press, Aug. 28.)

New Economic Order Charles Benedict, writing under the title "As I See It" in The Magazine of Wall Street for September 3, says: "No doubt in time the broken economic machine will be patched up and we shall have a return of prosperity. After that what? As industry and commerce are now organized and administered we shall have another collapse. The machine will break down again, and probably approach something like total wreck. This old mechanism was good in its time and, for a period in the middle of the last century, worked almost perfectly from the standpoint of the producers, although not of the consumers. Now, even if in perfect repair, it is not adapted to the times. A new economic organization is needed to deal with a world that is economically as different from the Victorian age as an airplane is mechanically different from an oxcart. The fundamental difference is that the problem of recently past decades has been solved. The emphasis was then on production. There was not enough food, not enough clothing, not enough housing, not enough of necessities and no luxuries except for the few. Today our problem has long ceased to be one of producing enough. It has become instead one of how to consume what we produce....The engineers who have brought technology to such a stage of perfection that production of abundance is no longer a worry have recently told us through a committee, that the only solution of the problem of too much in the presence of too little is a technical task. The engineers gave us our capacity to create wealth through concentration on individual tasks. Now they say they must be entrusted with the solution of the problem of co-ordinating the diverse mechanisms they have built. Applied science will be as necessary in the future as in

the past; but henceforth it must embrace industrial and commercial management and planning to as great a degree as it has previously concerned itself with production...."

Pineapple Packing Organization A San Francisco dispatch to The Wall St. Journal for September 1 says: "For the first time in the history of the Hawaiian pineapple industry, definite steps have been taken to stabilize packing and marketing through the filing of incorporation papers in Honolulu for a non-profit organization to be known as the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association, Ltd. In effect, the association agreement will reduce the 1932 pineapple pack to less than 5,000,000 cases, according to Elvon Musick, president, from 12,900,000 cases packed for 1931. The principal objectives are control of the island's total pack, standardization of the pineapple brand and the interchange of products.... The agreement does not set up any price control, but does provide for regulation of the total quantity to be packed and for interchange among growers of pineapple products in order to balance demand and production of respective members. The pact is for a period of 10 years, but provides that a grower or member may withdraw at the end of two years.... Headquarters of the association are at Honolulu, and principal offices of the marketing committee are at San Francisco...."

Price Advance and Business The rise in security and commodity prices in the last few weeks has brought a new spirit of encouragement and hope to business both in this country and in Europe, says the current bulletin of the New York National City Bank. The extreme fears of the spring have not been realized, it continues, and once more people believe business will get out of the depression and that with cooperation and orderly adjustment the economic organization will function normally again. The breadth of the price advances, embracing all markets, indicates, the bank continues, that the cause was a general one, believed to affect the entire business situation. Despite the improved markets, however, there has been little inclination to look for gains in industrial activity until fall, when cooler weather and the crop movement come to the aid of business. While making a steady showing, the general indexes of business activity reveal little or no gain, either actually or in comparison with last year, it is pointed out.

Roumania's Farm Debt Law A Bucharest dispatch says: "Premier Vaida-Voevod has told Parliament that there will be a revision of the agrarian debts conversion law, which provided for 50 per cent reduction of virtually all agricultural debts and gave debtors 30 years in which to pay the other 50 per cent. The premier, who succeeded recently in forming a new ministry, also informed Parliament that the petroleum industry would be reorganized to stimulate exports."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending August 27 stands at 65.2 as compared with 65.4 for the week ending August 20. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of August 27, when compared with the week ending on August 20.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 2.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis

58 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 58 1/8 to 60 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/2 to 47 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 47 to 47 1/2¢; Chicago 53 3/4¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 57¢; No. 2 S.R. Winter Chicago 54 to 54 1/2¢; St. Louis 55 1/2 to 56¢; No.1 W: Wh. Portland 52 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 7/8 to 50 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 7/8 to 50 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 34 1/4 to 36 1/4¢; No.2 mixed rye Minneapolis 34 1/4 to 36 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30 1/4¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 30 1/2 to 32¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 3/4 to 30 1/4¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 30 1/4 to 31¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 1/4 to 30 3/4¢; Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 18 to 18 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 5/8 to 18 1/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 17 1/2 to 18¢; St. Louis 17 to 17 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 33 to 36¢; Chicago 30 to 38¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.09 3/4 to \$1.11 3/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70 to \$4.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4.10 (soft of oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.75.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes jobbed in eastern city markets at 75¢-\$1.15 per 100 pound sack, with f.o.b. sales at 80¢-85¢ in New Jersey. Long Island Cobblers 80¢-85¢ sacked per 100 pounds in New York City, and Maine Cobblers 85¢ in Boston. Chicago carlot market quoted Minnesota Early Ohios lower at 55¢-60¢ per 100 pounds, with f.o.b. sales in the sandland districts at 36¢-42¢. Wisconsin Cobblers brought 65¢-72¢ per 100 pounds in Chicago market, and one car of Idaho Russet Burbanks sold at \$1.35. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloupes 35¢-75¢ per standard flat crate in terminal markets; too few sales at shipping points to establish an f.o.b. price. Maryland and Delaware standard-45 crates lower in New York City at 35¢-75¢, and flat crates at 25¢-65¢. Massachusetts yellow onions jobbing at 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; few f.o.b. sales at 40¢ in Connecticut River Valley district. Midwestern yellows bringing 25¢-75¢ and whites 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in large city markets. Virginia Jersey-type sweet potatoes bringing \$1-\$2 per barrel in most terminals, high as \$2.25 in Chicago, with bushel packages ranging generally 35¢-90¢. F.o.b. sales on Eastern Shore at \$1-\$1.15 per barrel or 40¢-45¢ per bushel tub. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 19 to 20¢; Rehandled Receipts, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 46 points to 8.41¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 5.99¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 43 points to 8.67¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 41 points to 8.66¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 57

Section 1

September 7, 1932.

MORTGAGE MORATORIUM

The press today says: "The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has been assured of almost unanimous support of its proposal for a sixty-day moratorium on home mortgage foreclosures. Chairman Franklin W. Fort announced on his return yesterday from the convention of the United States Building and Loan League at French Lick, Ind., that favorable replies had been received from supervisors of closed banks in forty States. This support is in addition to Federal instructions to receivers of closed national banks to suspend foreclosure proceedings for a similar period, and Mr. Fort explained that adoption of the moratorium had already brought about an easing of the mortgage situation. He said that plans were now being worked out in a number of States for the establishment of regional clearing houses to handle the refinancing of home mortgages in anticipation of financial support to come with the setting up of regional banks in the twelve districts already established...."

FARM "HOLIDAY" MOVEMENT

A Des Moines dispatch today reports: "Striking Iowa farmers relaxed their road picketing activities yesterday while their leaders met at Des Moines in closed session to discuss plans for continuing the 'higher commodity price war.'...The leaders, as sponsors of the strike, considered the truce they called last week, future policies of the association, a program to be submitted to Governors at a conference in Sioux City on Friday and finances.

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch today states that a threat to pour 40,000 gallons of Memphis' milk supply into the Mississippi River was made in a dairy price war at Memphis yesterday. The report says: "Fred Howard, business manager of the Independent Dairymen's Association, told a gathering of 150 producers that unless prices were raised by Saturday the milk will be dumped into the river as a protest. He persuaded assembled dairymen to delay a 'dairymen's holiday' until after a mass meeting Friday night...."

BRITISH ASSOCIA- TION MEETING

A York, England, dispatch today reports: "A new idea of what sleep really is--the discovery that it seems to be controlled by the amount of iodine in the blood--was reported to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting at York. Thyroxin, the iodine-containing secretion of the thyroid gland, apparently is the sleep-controlling substance, said Dr. G. S. Carter. It does its work in reverse fashion from artificial sleep-producing drugs, however. Sleep seems to come when the supply of thyroxin in the blood is decreased, not increased. The winter-long 'sleep' or hibernation that is habitual for many animals also seems to be controlled by thyroxin, Dr. Carter said his experiments showed."

BARTER IN CANADA

A Moose Jaw, Sask., dispatch reports: "Farmer customers are taking advantage of an offer by S.A. Whittaker, Briercrest merchant and member from Moose Jaw County in the provincial House, to accept wheat in payment of debts, and allow \$1 per bushel regardless of the market value."

Section 2

British
Road
Report

Thomas F. Woodlock, writing from London under the title "King's Highways" in The Wall Street Journal of September 5, says: "Last April the Minister of Transport appointed a committee consisting of four railway representatives and four representatives of motor users with Sir Arthur Salter as 'neutral' chairman to consider three main questions. These were the incidence of highway costs in relation to contributions by motor users, the regulation of freight transport by road and rail, and the equalizing of competition between the two classes of transport, each being given its fair opportunity. The committee has reported its conclusions which should be of no small interest on our side of the water.. It is worth noting that all nine agreed on the report. Great Britain has about 177,000 miles of highways on which the annual expenditure is some 60,000,000 pounds. The railway representatives estimated maintenance costs of their tracks (including $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest on capital of 800,000,000 pounds) at 64,000,000 pounds a year. The highways are used by about 1,000,000 private cars, 364,000 trucks, 87,000 taxicabs and buses, and 627,000 motorcycles. This equipment, the committee says, places a 'mechanized horse' at the disposal of every man and woman in Great Britain, and, considering available area, is the greatest 'equipment density' in the world. The first conclusion was that the entire cost of highway maintenance should be assessed on the passenger cars, trucks, buses and motorcycles, and that the general principle of allocation should be a combination of ton-mileage and gasoline consumption with equal weight given to both factors. The 60,000,000 pounds on this basis split 23,500,000 pounds to trucks and 36,500,000 pounds to all other motor vehicles. In assessing the costs on each class of truck, license fees are sharply increased for almost all classes and are very heavy for the large sizes...The committee believes that present regulation of railway rates and present conditions surrounding railway service should continue and proposes no relaxation in either case. It believes that all trucks, common and contract carriers and private trucks (the last named do about 70% of the business), should be subject to regulation as regards wages of service and fitness of vehicle. Common and contract carriers should further be regulated on the principle of 'public necessity and convenience,' to be controlled by a permanent Central Advisory Committee advising the Minister of Transport....The committee's report of the reasons which led to these conclusions positively reeks common sense throughout, and is as brief as it is lucid. Most of it fits our own case perfectly, but the main question of State or Federal control which confronts us did not, of course, arise in Great Britain. Barring that, it is hard to see why, so far as costs are concerned, the principle of allocation, viz., ton-mileage and gasoline consumption equally weighted, should not apply with us, so far as license fees are concerned; likewise the 'convenience and necessity' principle for public and contract carriers...."

Canadian Farms En-
larged An Ottawa dispatch August 30 says: "Canadian farmers are going in for larger farms than their predecessors. In the last 10 years, according to the census returns on farms, the small farms have decreased in number and the larger farms increased. There were 164,899 farms of over 300 acres in 1921, but in 1931 these had increased to 187,636. The 200-300-acre farms increased from 31,482 to 35,640 and the 100-200-acre farms increased from 229,252 to 233,325."

Farm Credit
in North-
west An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for September 1 says: "Formation of a regional agricultural credit corporation in the Pacific Northwest out of funds supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is cheering news to farmers of this area. It should result in a general all-around revival of rural credit service which has temporarily been severely curtailed because local banks and private credit institutions have been unable to meet the normal needs of farm financing for planting and harvesting crops and carrying livestock. Nearly all rural banks have been put to a hard strain during the depression because their assets have been tied up and nervousness of depositors has prevented normal granting of new loans, no matter how well secured or how urgent the need of farm clients....Making this volume of credit available to farmers of the Northwest on favorable but businesslike terms should strongly fortify the stability of all farming operations and help avoid further forced liquidations on account of current finance shortages, particularly in the livestock industry where it is anticipated loan applications will come from in heaviest volume. The potential benefits are tremendous as a means of tiding farmers through a difficult period and at the same time contributing to a broad agricultural recovery."

German Tariffs An editorial in Barron's for September 5 says: "Germany has made a drastic increase in tariff rates on a wide variety of commodities, to go into effect September 6, and is contemplating import quotas on others, including lard and fruits. Some of these duties have a direct bearing upon the trade of the United States with Germany, and all of them indirectly affect our entire foreign trade and domestic industries. The hog crop ranks with the most valuable of our agricultural products, and lard is one of the important items in our foreign trade. Next to the United Kingdom, Germany is the largest purchaser of American lard, therefore no argument is necessary to show that a German import quota on lard will affect our farmers. So also will a tariff on fruit and fruit juices be felt by producers even though the amount exported, as compared with other articles, is not large. Germany buys from this country typewriters, calculators, sewing machines, yarns and textiles, and other manufactures. No one of these is of impressive size, but in aggregate, they represent a substantial sum, and today a dollar in our export trade looks much larger than it did four or five years ago....By increasing the height of her tariff walls and making other barriers by import quotas Germany has made it more difficult for other producers to sell their surpluses, and thus reduces their ability to buy other goods...."

Locusts in China A dispatch from Shanghai states that Chinese advices from Northern Anhwei Province, which has endured repeated calamities in the last year from flood, famine, banditry and cholera, said August 15 the district was suffering from billions of locusts, which are devouring everything in sight. Crops have been ruined.

Wheat Situation Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif., for September says: "International shipments declined from a peak early in May to very low levels in July. Export pressure was unusually light, and importing Europe, anticipating big new crops and extreme restraints upon the milling of imported wheats, drew upon floating stocks and home reserves. World wheat prices fell sharply in early June, when general pessimism was reinforced by favorable crop news from western Europe and the North American spring-wheat belt. After mid-July, with a turn in business sentiment and some injury to crop prospects, wheat prices recovered part of the loss, but remained distinctly low. World visibles declined more than usual in April-July, to a level below that of August 1, 1931. But with big visible supplies in Canada and heavy stocks on farms and in city mills in the United States, the total carryover in North America exceeded the record one of last year; and world wheat stocks ex-Russia were probably below last year's by only 50 to 100 million bushels. Preliminary indications point to a world crop ex-Russia about equal to that of 1931, and wheat disappearance in 1932-33 may not equal last year's. The coming crop year, therefore, now promises to be another of burdensome wheat surplus and very easy international position. A year of limited international trade is in prospect. Though Continental Europe's carryover is very low, other factors all make for light import demand from Europe. Conditions now appear unfavorable to substantial, sustained advances in world wheat prices. The principal factors that will affect world price movements in the next few months will be the degree of pressure of Canadian exports, crop progress in the Southern Hemisphere, the volume of Russian exports, and the course of business and business sentiment."

Section 3

Department of Agri- An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for September 3 culture says: "In unsettled days like the present, when there is serious need to save wherever possible, the axe of economy is brought into action. Corners are trimmed everywhere to bring our expenses down somewhat in line with our income. Sometimes we become panicky and swing our axe rather blindly, with the result that, when we regain our senses, we often find in our anxious efforts to destroy the wolves at our door we also killed our watch dog. Such a condition comes about when we do away with

the services of a good county agricultural agent. Right at a time when we need advice and assistance on reducing production costs and marketing our products to the best possible advantage and profit it is poor economy to discontinue such a service. If you have a good county agricultural agent, retain him and make good use of his services. You have the advantage over the farmer who lives in a county where they do not employ one of these specially trained men."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Sept. 6.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat*, Minneapolis 58 5/8¢ to 60 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring, * Minneapolis 58 5/8¢ to 60 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter, * Kansas City 48 1/2¢ to 49 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter, * Kansas City 48¢ to 49¢; Chicago 57 1/4¢ to 58¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 57 1/2¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 50 1/2¢ to 51¢; St. Louis 56 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53¢; No.2 amber durum, * Minneapolis 48 1/4¢ to 52 1/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 49 1/4¢ to 52 1/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 35 5/8¢ to 37 5/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 29 1/2¢ to 30¢; Chicago 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 31¢ to 32¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 29 1/2¢ to 30 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 31¢ to 32¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30¢ to 30 1/2¢; Kansas City 30¢ to 31¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢ to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 3/4¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 18 3/4¢ to 19 1/4¢; St. Louis 18 1/2¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 17 5/8¢ to 18 1/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 17 3/4 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 33¢ to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.10 to \$1.12.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$10.15; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes brought 85¢-\$1 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern cities; mostly 80¢ f.o.b. northern and central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Northern Cobblers sacked 65¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

closed at \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢ per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$9-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$6-\$7 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$14-\$15 in Cincinnati. Massachusetts Yellow onions 40¢-55¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York yellows 40¢-55¢ in the East; 30¢-35¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Oldenburg apples, 2½ inches up, 50¢-60¢; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 8.63¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.02¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.86¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 8.87¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¾¢; 91 score, 20¼¢; 90 score, 19½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 19 to 20½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 18 to 18½¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 58

Section 1

September 8, 1932.

HOME LOAN BANK PLANS

Deluged with applications for direct loans from home owners, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is speeding its preparatory work so that the twelve regional banks may be opened on October 15 as originally contemplated. Stock subscription books will be opened on September 15 and subscriptions will be received up to the actual time of opening the regional banks. (Press, Aug. 8.)

FARMERS' "HOLIDAY" MOVEMENT

The press today reports from Sioux City, Iowa: "...A crowd of striking farmers yesterday repulsed 100 sheriff's deputies who tried to provide safe passage through picket lines near Sioux City for a caravan of livestock trucks....The farmers, who as members of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, seek increased farm prices by attempting to keep produce from markets, congregated at James, a crossroads village 9 miles from Sioux City, yesterday following reports of the truck movement. They numbered about 500....After the clash, Sheriff Rippey returned to the 22 truck drivers who awaited him at a point a mile beyond James, and advised them to return to their homes in various parts of northwestern Iowa. This they did...."

ARGENTINE PACKING LAWS

A Buenos Aires dispatch today says: "American and British packers have notified the Argentine Government of their intention to fight the government's efforts to control the packing business, saying they will ask the courts to rule on the control law, which the packers allege is unconstitutional. Passed several years ago, the law has not been rigidly enforced, but the government recently decreed it meant that packers must open their books to government inspectors. This the packers refuse to do. The control measure went into effect yesterday...."

EUROPEAN GRAIN PREFERENCES

A Stresa, Italy, dispatch today reports: "Conviction that preferences could be given to European grain exporting countries without spoiling the markets for overseas producers, and that the United States would not object to exempting them from the operation of the most-favored nation clauses in its treaties was expressed by the French and German delegates yesterday at the conference on Central Europe, meeting at Stresa."

ITALY CONSIDERS FIVE-DAY WEEK

An A.P. dispatch from Rome today states that Italy is considering the adoption of a five-day forty-hour week as a means of absorbing the country's 1,000,000 unemployed. The report says: "The Ministry of Corporations is canvassing the industries without awaiting action by other countries on the five-day proposal which Italy has made to the International Labor Office...."

Section 2

Barter

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for September 7 says: "News dispatches from various quarters of the globe continue to dwell upon the extension of local arrangements for trade by direct barter of goods. Following the lead of the United States and Brazil, which traded wheat and coffee, Germany has begun to obtain coffee in exchange for coal, Danish cattle for agricultural implements, Russian petroleum for electrical machinery and Egyptian cotton for fertilizer. Spain offers Argentina railroad equipment for wheat. Britain sends fuel to Finland in payment for timbers. In the Danube basin such trade as there is across frontiers has largely been on a barter basis for some time past. Yesterday began a conference at Stresa, in northern Italy, on measures to relieve central and eastern Europe of some of the intolerable trade restrictions which the resort to primitive barter so strikingly reflects....In one aspect barter is a triumph of the reciprocity principle, since every admission of one lot of merchandise into one country assures the admission of a bill of its goods into the other country...."

Business
Situation

The Business Week for September 7 says: "Strength in commodity prices, gradually spreading throughout the range of basic products, remains the most important and promising portent of economic convalescence in the week's record....Second to it in significance has been the steady recovery of bond prices during the past two months, which has at least prepared the way for a renewed flow of capital into new enterprise upon which business expansion will depend....The steep rise in stock prices in recent weeks has left the market in increased need of prompt support from more definite evidence of increasing business activity than is so far forthcoming in the general indicator....Perhaps for this reason security markets generally are showing signs of fatigue after their continuous and rapid climb....They have undoubtedly had fundamentally favorable developments in the financial field to feed upon, but it has been an abnormally lean season for stimulating business news, and the closing weeks of August have been specially stagnant....After Labor Day the fall seasonal influences are expected to make themselves felt this year with somewhat more force than usual, but to reinforce the favorable factors still in the foreground of the picture, more convincing signs of member bank credit expansion are called for....The administration's banking and industrial committee agencies, upon which such expansion now principally depends, are still in the organization stage, and it will take time for their effective influence to appear in the business news or the indicators."

Cooperative

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for September 3, "Marketing" says: "One does not have to look far to find many instances of successful cooperative marketing associations. We could name many in Nebraska. One of the most outstanding strictly commodity

marketing associations is found in northwest Nebraska. Here a group of alfalfa seed producers, realizing they had a commodity that had unusual merit as to hardiness and quality, organized themselves into a cooperative association for the purpose of placing their product in the hands of farmers like themselves. At first the going was rather difficult. Growers were loath to join as they remembered instances of cooperatives that had fallen by the wayside. The officers were, however, persistent and now, after several years, they are on the road to success. This association is outstanding in that it provides a market for a specialized product produced in a limited area and is able to offer this product to other farmers who need seed of such quality as it is offering. The association has taken advantage of credit offered by the Intermediate Credit Bank and has financed members by making substantial advances to them at time of delivery. The association has paid off these loans in a satisfactory manner and its members have appreciated the low rate of interest at which these loans have been secured."

Inflation

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for September 3 says: "Having recovered measurably from their panic fear of two months ago that there was no way to stop an endless round of deflation in every market, Americans have turned to animated discussion of inflation. Those who fear we are inflating about equal in number those who hope we shall inflate. Dr. Lionel Edie is not the only economist who sees a troublesome inflation as the ultimate outcome of measures taken to check the recently interrupted price decline. Six months ago and more this newspaper, and doubtless others, were warned that the seeds were being sown of a reckless credit and currency expansion which, on the return of any substantial degree of general prosperity, would become uncontrollable. Dr. Edie does not go so far. He sees the country 'in the midst of an apparent drive to produce inflation,' which if successful would automatically relieve us in some degree of the grave debt problem. But, he adds, 'inflation always has been an extremely dangerous path and no one knows just where the present experiment will finally reach.' His prescription is that we should 'simply arrest the deflation and hold everything on a level base for a relatively brief period' while the 'necessary readjustments' are being made. As theory, this is excellent. But it is a counsel of perfection rather than a practically workable program. The first successful effort to check price decline, or for that matter the exhaustion of the forces depressing prices without designed or concerted action to control their course, is unavoidably followed by at least temporary price recovery. Who is to determine the height of that 'level base' on which prices are to be held while 'readjustment' is completed? There are not only degrees but kinds of inflation. The emergency and reconstruction measures authorized by Congress have set up agencies of banking credit expansion which undoubtedly could lead under imaginable circumstances to credit inflation and perhaps even to outright currency inflation. But the National City Bank correctly points,

out that governmental measures to create credit have been primarily intended 'to replace private credit destroyed through panic,' or to create Reserve Bank credit to replenish bank reserves depleted by hoarding. So far, at least, no such increase in the demand for bank credit has appeared as would indicate even the beginning of actual credit inflation. Drawing the distinction between the end of deflation and the beginning of inflation may be an interesting exercise in theory; it can hardly be more than that at this time...."

Readjustment Walter Lippmann, writing in New York Herald-Tribune and Re- for September 7, says: "...The rise in prices has followed closely covery upon a number of events which in their total effect appear to have arrested the forces of deflation. No one, I think, can say which of these events is the most important, and in attempting to name them I do not pretend to be exhaustive. But certainly the following are among the more significant developments which preceded and contributed to the renewal of confidence: In the United States the gold standard and the general credit structure have been successfully defended. This was done by the defeat of the bonus and of other inflationary legislative proposals, by the demonstration in favor of a balanced budget, and by the action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System in protecting the banks against the consequences of hoarding and the flight from the dollar. The combined effect of all these measures was to assure the world that the dollar was a secure medium in which to invest and even to speculate....But there were equally important events elsewhere. Foremost among them must be numbered the astounding success of the British conversion loan, by means of which the British Government radically reduced the interest on a great part of its national debt and thus not only saved money for the taxpayer but in the long run for all producers who are financed through the London money market. By this measure one of the principal costs of industry, the cost of new capital, has been reduced. No less important was the virtual abolition of reparations at the Lausanne conference. As a result, one of the most depressing elements in the world economy, the effort of Germany to balance her payments, has been removed. ...These three events are the chief contributions by governments. An even greater contribution has been the sacrifice by millions of individuals in liquidating the boom and in readjusting their affairs...."

St. Louis An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) Credit for August 23 says: "Illinois as one of the Middle Western States Corpora- in which farmers are looking to cattle feeding as one of their tion to means of salvation greets with gratification the establishment Handle of a Federal credit agency at St. Louis, one of the eight just Live- announced from Washington. The St. Louis Credit Corporation will stock handle the business for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Other regional agencies will be established at various other mid-western business centers. It is an admitted axiom of agriculture

under present conditions that farmers can get better prices for their corn and other grains by marketing it 'on the hoof,' that is by feeding to livestock, than they can by marketing at the grain elevators. But many farmers not heretofore engaged in stock feeding are not equipped with proper resources to get their start in buying feeding cattle. It is to aid these and those others who want to enlarge previous cattle feeding operations that the Government is opening its regional credit agencies as one item of its program for buttressing the general business situation. It is of course a mere coincidence, but nevertheless significant, that one of the abandoned industrial plants in Bloomington, the Tyree radiator factory, is to be transformed into a modern plant for handling livestock auctions. Coming in with the rising tide of livestock business for the Middle West, this venture should prove profitable to its promoters and to hundreds of farmers of central Illinois who patronize it."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Sept. 7.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$7.75 to \$10.15; cows, good and choice, \$3.75 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$6.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 57 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to 58 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 northern wpring,* Minneapolis 57 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to 58 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 48 ϕ to 48 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 47 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 48 ϕ ; Chicago 56 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 54 ϕ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 57 ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Chicago 56 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 56 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 56 ϕ to 56 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 52 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 46 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to 50 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth 48 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to 51 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 35 ϕ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 29 ϕ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 32 ϕ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City 29 ϕ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 32 ϕ ; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 31 ϕ to 32 ϕ ; Chicago 32 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 33 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 32 ϕ ; No.3 yellow Minneapolis 30 ϕ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 30 ϕ to 31 ϕ ; Chicago 32 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Chicago 18 ϕ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 18 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis 17 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to 18 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 17 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 17 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 18 ϕ ; St. Louis 17 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 33 ϕ to 36 ϕ ; Chicago 31 ϕ to 39 ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.09 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes closed at 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 80¢ f.o.b. northern and central points. Maine sacked Cobblers 80¢-85¢ in Boston. Wisconsin sacked stock 65¢-72½¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Minnesota Early Ohio, U.S. No.1 and partly graded 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago with f.o.b. sales 39¢-47¢ at Minneapolis. Massachusetts Yellow onions 45¢- 55¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; few 38½¢-40¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 35¢-45¢ in Chicago. Eastern Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1-\$1.65 per stave barrel in terminal markets; few \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-70¢ per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York Domestic Round type cabbage ranged \$9-\$18 bulk per ton in city markets; small to medium size \$5-\$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$15 in Cincinnati. New York Oldenburg apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, 50¢-60¢; Wealthys 75¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20½¢; 90 score, 19½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¼ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Unner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 22 to 25¢; Standards, 19½ to 21¼¢; Rehandled Receipts, 18½ to 19¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 8.68¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.20¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 8.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 8.93¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLVI, No. 59

Section 1

September 9, 1932.

HOME LOAN REQUESTS

Chairman Franklin W. Fort, of the Home Loan Board, said yesterday the board had been informed that building and loan associations in eight States have specific permission under State laws to buy capital stock in the regional banks, according to the press today. Those States, he said, are Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FARMERS' "HOLIDAY" MOVEMENT

A Sioux City, Iowa, dispatch today says: "As Governors, their representatives, agricultural leaders and politicians of Middle Western States were gathering at Sioux City yesterday for the conference of Governors growing out of the farmers' 'strike' there seemed no well-defined plan for the meeting, aside from the general thought of 'doing something for the relief of the farmers.' Governor Green of South Dakota, who called the conference for today, was the first to arrive. He was accompanied by Attorney General M. Q. Sharp of South Dakota...."

A second Sioux City dispatch says: "Assurances of farmer holiday leaders that violence was ended in their battle for higher prices came yesterday as mid-western Governors or their representatives gathered here for a conference to work out a program of agricultural relief. Simultaneously, E. M. Samson of Valley, Neb., representing strikers who had been picketing roads leading into Omaha, announced that picketing was ended so far as the holiday organization is concerned. A seven-day truce in activities there was to end officially last night. Nebraska sympathizers were called to meet next Thursday at Fremont...."

BRITAIN WAIVES RIGHT TO POST- PONE DEBT

A London dispatch today says: "It is understood that the British Government has decided not to use the option expiring next Thursday provided by the Mellon-Baldwin debt agreement for obtaining a partial postponement of the next American debt instalment. The amount payable on December 15 is \$95,550,000--approximately 27,500,000 pounds at the current rate of exchange. The postponable portion is only 8,500,000 pounds, representing the principal, while 19,000,000 pounds represents the interest and can not be suspended...."

FRANCE LIFTS FRUIT BAN

A Paris dispatch today says: "The French Ministry of Commerce agreed yesterday to more favorable treatment for American fruit exports to France after meeting with Commercial Attache Allport and his two assistants....The French have agreed to place apples and pears in a separate quota and revise the basis for calculations in the new quota taking effect on October 1. Moreover, monthly licenses will be granted to American exporters similar to those used for other commodities, but hitherto barred as regards fruit. Certain other administrative difficulties also are to be removed."

Section 2

British Road Re-
port

Financial Chronicle for September 3 says: "That railway supremacy is receiving the same sort of challenge in England as it is in the United States, is evidenced by the report of the Conference on Rail and Highway Transportation issued in that country on August 17. The conference was presided over by Sir Arthur Salter, and consisted of other important personages, including Sir Herbert A. Walker, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Ralph Wedgewood and James Milne. In addition, there were representatives of the railways and road transport, as well as other important persons from the industrial world. The conference had to deal with such questions as: What would be a fair basis of competition and division of function between rail and highway transportation of commodities; to consider the facts relating to the incidence of highway costs in relation to the contribution of the different classes of mechanically propelled vehicles; to consider the nature and extent of regulation which, in view of modern economic developments, should be applied to commodities transported by road and by rail; and, in the light of any conclusions reached under these heads to make such further recommendations as they were able to frame to assist the two sides of the industry to carry out their functions under equitable conditions, which would adequately safeguard the interests of commerce and industry. After a brief discussion of the recent evolution of motor transportation, the transformation of the highway system, and the problem of rail and highway competition, the report revealed that there are now about a million private automobiles, 627,000 motorcycles, 364,000 motor trucks, and 87,000 taxicabs, omnibuses and coaches in Great Britain. In no country in the world is the number of cars so great in relation to area. Sixty million pounds a year was given as a conservative estimate of the cost of highway construction and maintenance....It was pointed out that the present situation of the railways is due in part to the fact that for many classes of traffic the motor truck is both more convenient and essentially more economical than the railways; and also in part to the general business depression. Consequently against these two major causes of loss, the one permanent and the other temporary, the railways must look to their share of a generally increasing total of business, and to the new facilities they can themselves offer to the public; and for the rest must deal with their losses in the appropriate manner. The conference only offered an alleviation of one of these principal causes of loss by dealing with any existing unfairness in the incidence of highway costs and inadequacy of the regulations to protect the public and other users of the highway against undesirable forms of highway traffic by motor trucks. In regard to the principles which should determine the amount commercial vehicles should contribute to highway costs, the railways asked no more than that motor transport should pay its fair share of the cost of the highways it uses as a permanent way. After considering the accounts of the last five years, the conference determined the fairest figure to represent annual expenditure as a basis of a scheme of allocation to be a net figure

of 60,000,000 pounds to allocate among different classes of mechanically-propelled vehicles, and after examining various alternative systems of allocating costs, based on gasoline consumption, ton-mileage, etc., they unanimously agreed upon the sum of 23,500,000 pounds as the proportion to be borne by the motor trucks, leaving 36,500,000 pounds to be contributed by all other mechanically-propelled vehicles...."

Cotton A Manchester dispatch to The Wall Street Journal for
Business September 3 says: "A big decline in turnover on the Manchester
in Eng- cotton market has resulted from the strike in the manufacturing
land section of Lancashire and from the sharp recession in the price
of raw cotton. Mass picketing by operatives in the weaving section has led to the closing of more mills. Buyers are nervous and are generally apprehensive that the recession will go further. Even in cases where there is willingness to buy, there is great difficulty in obtaining delivery because of the strike. A few manufacturers, however, who are able to continue their plants at work are picking up good orders. A certain amount of business is being diverted to foreign competitors. There has been a good inquiry from India and China during the past week, but only a trifling amount of actual business has been arranged. Other outlets are taking goods out of stocks whenever possible, but the available supply becomes more limited every day. There has been a better demand for American yarns, and spinners of coarse and medium qualities have sold moderately well for delivery when work is resumed. In Egyptian yarns, the turnover has improved, but quick delivery is wanted in view of possible stoppage of the spinning mills. While the government is keeping in close touch with strike developments, it is so far unwilling to intervene. It is generally expected that the result of the ballot of operatives in the spinning section on the wage cuts proposed by the employers will show a majority in favor of a strike. The result of the ballot is scheduled for announcement September 14."

County Robert H. Tucker, chairman, Virginia Commission on
Govern- County Government, writing on county government improvement in
ment in Virginia, in Review of Reviews for September, says: "County gov-
Virginia ernment, it is universally admitted, is wasteful, unduly complicated, and widely removed from popular control. Its improvement has become a question of nation-wide interest and concern, and movements to this end are now under way in more than a score of States....The conditions of county government in Virginia are simpler than they are in many States. Virginia has never developed the idea of special districts to any considerable degree. Moreover, Virginia is unique in providing for the complete separation of the cities, politically and financially, from the counties in which they are located....The adoption of the county government program by the Virginia General Assembly of 1932 did not come through revolutionary change. It was preceded by more than a decade of thought and discussion, marked by the publication

of several comprehensive reports and the passage of numerous special measures designed to improve the organization and operation of the counties. Under these special measures several counties have developed limited forms of executive control, and one county has adopted a full-fledged county manager plan....With respect to local self-government, the adoption of the county road act represents, of course, a reversal of the general trend. In this case the zeal for local home rule was easily obscured and forgotten in the desire for local tax relief. Besides, the measure received sponsorship and support from very powerful sources, led by former Governor Harry F. Byrd. The act makes possible a substantial reduction in local taxation and removes from the county organization perhaps its greatest single source of waste. The underlying idea of the general program is to promote local self-government by providing sound forms of organization, and then placing responsibility squarely upon the people of the counties. This program attempts to foster local control, with State cooperation, to the end of avoiding unnecessary absorption of county functions by the State. The counties may now choose between a very flexible county executive form; a county manager form; and the present form, with such limited improvements as may be secured through the special measures adopted. The program may thus be regarded as a significant experiment in rural local government....The future course of events will be watched with more than usual interest. The counties are now at the parting of the ways."

Meteorology "Sir Napier Shaw, in *Scientia*, June, 1932, characterizes the meteorology of yesterday by the accumulation of climatological data, their discussion in connection with the general circulation of the atmosphere, and their analysis by the methods of harmonic analysis and coefficients of correlation. He emphasizes the past concentration of attention on depressions and anticyclones, and the doubts which arise in connection with reduction of pressure to mean sea level. The meteorology of today is essentially concerned with the interactions of air currents of different origin at the surface of separation which is known as the 'polar front,' the methods of discussion being associated with the Norwegian school of meteorologists. The meteorology of tomorrow is, in Sir Napier's opinion, to concern itself with entropy as the specification of the qualification of any mass of air for its position. The name 'weather potential' is suggested as another name for entropy. Sir Napier suggests that all motion in the atmosphere, apart from penetrative convection, is along isentropic surfaces, so that these surfaces act as automatic guides to all moving air, in much the same sense that the banks of a river act as automatic guides to the water in the river. He also suggests, though very briefly, that regions of high and low pressure in the atmosphere are created by currents of air associated with straight isobars, in which the velocity is not of the right amount to produce a balance between pressure gradient and the deviating force due to the earth's rotation, and that the effect of gravitational forces on masses of air, the entropy of

which differs from that of their environment, can develop a column of low pressure." (Nature, London, Aug. 27.)

Mortgage Adjust- ments

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for September 3 says: "Pending our economic recovery and the advance of commodity prices to restore the purchasing power of the dollar, extraordinary leniency should be extended borrowers on debts contracted before the price decline came. It is to the interest of both creditor and debtor to work out a satisfactory adjustment based upon the present purchasing power of the dollar and market value of the security. It is impossible for many debtors to pay debts which have been multiplied two to four times by declines in the price of farm products. In such instances reducing the principal and interest rates may be warranted. Foreclosure of the debt and taking over of the mortgaged property adds unnecessary expense and may leave the creditor with less than the original principal and unpaid interest. Moreover, foreclosure means discouragement and possible destitution for the debtor. A good many creditors are taking a commendable attitude toward their debtors. Individuals owning farm mortgages can and should scale these down on a reasonable basis. The Federal Land Banks have been instructed to pursue a lenient course in dealing with borrowers and to avoid foreclosures wherever possible. Insurance companies and farm mortgage bankers have reported similar policies. Wherever there is any possibility of the debtor eventually paying out on his land, a way is generally provided to give him more time. Long-term cash rent contracts should be rewritten on the present basis of prices, and all unequitable loans readjusted. This is a sensible and practical solution of impossible debt burdens, and will work to the advantage of both debtor and creditor."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Sept. 8.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$10.15; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$4 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 56 7/8¢ to 57 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 55 7/8¢ to 56 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 47 1/2¢ to 48 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 47¢ to 48¢; Chicago 55 1/2¢; St.Louis 53 1/2¢

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

(Nom); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis $56\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City $47\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 51ϕ ; Chicago 56ϕ ; St. Louis 55ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland $51\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $45\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to $49\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $47\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to $50\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 37ϕ ; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City $28\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $29\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $32\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 31ϕ to $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City $28\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $29\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 31ϕ to $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $32\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 32ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 30ϕ ; Kansas City $30\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 31ϕ ; Chicago $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Chicago $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 18ϕ ; St. Louis $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis $17\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 17ϕ to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 18ϕ ; St. Louis $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 32ϕ to 35ϕ ; Chicago 30ϕ to 38ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.08\frac{1}{4}$ to $\$1.10\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85ϕ - $\$1.10$ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 80ϕ f.o.b. northern and central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85ϕ - $\$1$ in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70ϕ - 75ϕ carlot sales in Chicago and Minnesota Early Ohios 65ϕ - 75ϕ in that market with f.o.b. sales 40ϕ - 50ϕ at Minneapolis. Massachusetts Yellow onions 50ϕ - 60ϕ per 50-pound sacks in the East; few $38\frac{1}{2}$ - 40ϕ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. New York yellows 50ϕ - 60ϕ in the East. Midwestern stock 35ϕ - 50ϕ in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage $\$12$ - $\$17$ bulk per ton in terminal markets; $\$5.50$ - $\$7$ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock $\$15$ in Cincinnati. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes $\$1$ - $\$1.75$ per stave barrel in eastern cities; $\$1$ - $\$1.10$ f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls mostly 70ϕ per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York Wealthy apples, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, 75ϕ - $\$1$; McIntosh 75ϕ - $\$1$; Oldenburgs 50ϕ - 60ϕ and Rhode Island Greenings 75ϕ - $\$1$ per bushel hamper in New York City; Wealthys 60ϕ - 65ϕ f.o.b. at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 100 points to 7.68ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.04ϕ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 104 points to 7.88ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 103 points to 7.90ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21ϕ ; 91 score, $20\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14ϕ ; Single Daisies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14ϕ ; Young Americas, $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 23 to 26ϕ ; Standards, 20 to 22ϕ ; Rehandled Receipts, 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 10, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT SPEEDS PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

President Hoover announced yesterday that in order to aid employment he had ordered the speeding up of public construction to the extent of nearly \$200,000,000, according to the press today. The report says: "The President acted on assurances from Secretary Mills that the necessary funds to pursue the program could be obtained by the Government upon reasonable terms. Activities will be centered on public buildings as well as river and harbor and flood-control works....Mr. Hoover emphasized that the order was dictated by the unemployment situation. With the building contemplated, he estimated that Federal construction undertaken during the present fiscal year will exceed \$750,000,000 and that by July the outlay on all classes of construction since the depression began will amount to around \$2,300,000,000, more than double the normal expenditures...."

FARMERS' "HOLIDAY" MOVEMENT

An A.P. dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, today says: "A conference of Mid-Western Governors and their representatives yesterday studied a wide variety of proposals in a quest for a definite program of farm relief. Called by Governor Warren Green of South Dakota when picketing activities of the National Farmers' Holiday Association centered attention on agriculture's fight to obtain prices at better than cost of production, the executives went into all-day session to consider the problem. Confronting the Governors were proposals for a special session of Congress to consider the problem, for moratoriums on farm mortgages, establishment of freer credit to permit holding of farm products for higher prices, suggestions that a general embargo be declared to prevent shipment of farm products into urban markets until better price levels are reached and numerous other remedies. Accredited persons nominated by committees from the nine States represented were permitted to appear before the meeting. Four Governors were in attendance--Governors Green, Dan Turner of Iowa, Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota and George Shafer of North Dakota. Representatives were sent by the Governors of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wyoming, Ohio and Wisconsin."

THE STRESA CONFERENCE

A Stresa, Italy, dispatch today reports: "The French and German plans for the rehabilitation of Central Europe are in almost complete agreement, it became known yesterday when the French presented their proposals at secret meetings of the Stresa conference. France had already dropped Czechoslovakia's scheme for industrial preferential treatment, which proved such a stumbling block at the London conference. Since in her plan as submitted yesterday she confines agricultural preferences specifically to the Danubian countries, she also obviously declines to support the claim of her ally Poland and has thus met another important German objection. Italy also presented her plan yesterday and Germany will submit hers today. Since that of the eight agrarian States that met recently in Warsaw--Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria--was outlined at the opening meeting, the conference will have four distinct schemes to consider...."

Section 2

Bean Prices An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for September 3 says: "The 1932 dry bean crop for the United States is 24 per cent below the crop for the previous year, according to estimates of the Federal Government. Yet it would appear that the trade intends to take this greatly reduced crop at prices lower than has been offered at any time in the past twenty years. Of course in times like the present no high range of prices can be maintained for any product; yet the payment of a price that will at least cover the cost of production can do no possible harm to the trade nor the consuming public, while it would react to the great benefit of the producer. Since the cut in the white bean acreage over the country has been substantial and the carryover relatively much lighter than for other sorts, it would seem altogether proper for Michigan bean growers to hold the 1932 crop for \$2.50 per cwt. to the producer. Such a plan can be conscientiously recommended to the thousands of growers over the State as a means of improving their incomes when a few extra dollars mean so much. Carrying out such a program is simple. All that is necessary is for farmers to hold their surplus beans until the price reaches \$2.50 per cwt. to the producer. Then sales should be made carefully to maintain the price at that level."

British Science Meeting A York, England, dispatch September 6 says: "The belief that the neutron is a new ultimate particle like an electron or proton was challenged September 5 by Dr. James Chadwick, young Cambridge scientist who discovered the elusive neutron last winter. Delivering his first account of his discovery to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Chadwick asserted the neutron was a new particle consisting of a proton and electron joined together, but he refused to make sweeping claims for it as some other scientists have done. He said he was not even sure after months of research how the proton and electron were joined, although he asserted positively that the existence of a joined particle had been confirmed...."

Corn Husking Contests An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for September 3 says: "It will soon be corn-husking time again, and the county, State and national corn-husking contests, which have attracted international attention as distinctively rural sporting events, will hold the center of the stage. In addition to the State husking contests in Illinois and Indiana, Prairie Farmer this year will be responsible for the management of the national contest, which will be held November 10 in Henry County, Illinois. That national contest will be broadcast over a chain of more than 50 radio stations, by courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. Several other unusual features are being planned and will be announced later...."

New Zealand Trade An A.P. dispatch from Wellington, N.Z., states that the New Zealand government September 5 reported a favorable trade balance for the last export year of 12,483,000 pounds

(about \$43,315,000 at the current rate), the largest since 1922. Exports were valued at 35,546,000 pounds, a decline of 1,398,000 pounds from the previous year, while imports fell in value by 10,310,000 pounds to 23,063,000 pounds.

Reforestation An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for August 24 says: "More than 100 million trees were distributed for forest planting last year by State forestry departments, one-half of which were used for planting on State lands, the remainder being almost equally used for farm and private forests. This was an increase of 30 per cent over the number distributed the preceding year. New York led with 31 million. Seven States distributed in excess of 2 million each, all east of the Mississippi River. Conifers dominated in numbers and in distribution. Black locust was more widely used than any other of the deciduous varieties. They were used extensively to prevent soil erosion and gullyng. The University of Missouri just recently has issued a bulletin indicating that approximately one acre of good land is required to produce 2,000 usable posts in a period of twenty years, more than enough to supply all needs for line posts for a 160-acre farm in twenty years of growth. White cedar, Osage orange, black locust and catalpa posts each had a serviceable life of more than eighteen years planted without any treatment...."

Seed Co-operation An editorial in The Illinois Agricultural Association Record for September says: "Farmers will welcome the news that a nation-wide cooperative seed handling service is being developed for their benefit by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. In his annual address President Huff of the Farmers National said: 'We have attempted to set up the seed handling operations in such a way as to effectively utilize all presently existing seed cooperatives, whether among producers or consumers of seed. No other requirement is made of a producer's seed cooperative than that it affiliate with some present stockholder of the Grain Corporation and that all marketing be to or through Farmers National....We are attempting to give national extent and pattern to seed marketing; to secure more adequate returns to the farmer who grows seed for the market, and better seeds at more favorable prices for the farmer who must add the expense of purchased seed to the cost of producing his next crop.' This promises to be a worthwhile service and should result in reducing the spread between the price paid by farmers who buy and that received by the seed growers."

South Dakota Conditions An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for September 4 says: "Despite low prices, the economic picture in South Dakota today is vastly more agreeable than that which we gazed upon a year ago. In September, 1931, there was an acute shortage of feed. Drought and grasshoppers had created one of the most severe problems in the history of the State. Thousands of farmers had insufficient supplies to last their herds through the winter and the usual quantity of food for the

families had been sadly depleted. How different it is today! Though crops were not perfect, they have been good and in many instances excellent. The hay and small grain crops were splendid in most areas of the State. The corn crop is far superior to that of last year. As a consequence, there will be no feed shortage here in the coming winter. And the production of vegetables and fruits for food for the families has been good. Remindful of last year's experience, farmers have conserved their supplies, saved their feed and accumulated large stores...."

Sugar
Market

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for September says: "Aside from the effect of what may be described as local influences upon particular markets, the general improvement in sugar prices is a direct reflection of the change in the statistical position resulting from the gradual reduction of excess stocks. More important perhaps than the strengthening of prices has been the change in trade sentiment. Instead of the hopeless attitude that prevailed a few months ago, there is a feeling of restrained optimism based on the expectation of further progress during the coming year in the reduction of surplus stocks and the realization that the sugar industry has entered upon a course that, if persisted in, will lead to the restoration of a normal balance between supply and demand. In certain quarters there is observable even a revival of speculative interest in sugar. Under existing conditions this in itself may be regarded as a favorable development, since it points to a restoration of confidence which, we are told, is the necessary prerequisite of industrial recovery in any field of activity. Reviewing the progress that has been made during the past three months toward bringing about a more satisfactory price for sugar, it can be said that this progress has been sound."
